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US DROPS PARTITION PLAN

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Walk Out**

CZECHS' NEW FOREIGN MINISTER

Communist Appointed

Prague, Mar. 19.—Prague radio announced on Friday afternoon that Blado Clementis, a Communist, has been named Czechoslovak Foreign Minister to succeed the late Jan Masaryk.

Clementis, a 40 year old Slovak, had been Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. For several years he was Masaryk's Chief Assistant. It was announced that the Office of Foreign Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs have been combined. Clementis, a lawyer, will carry out the functions of both.

WORKED IN ENGLAND

Although he has been an energetic worker for Communist causes for many years, Clementis has many associations with western nations. He speaks English and French fluently.

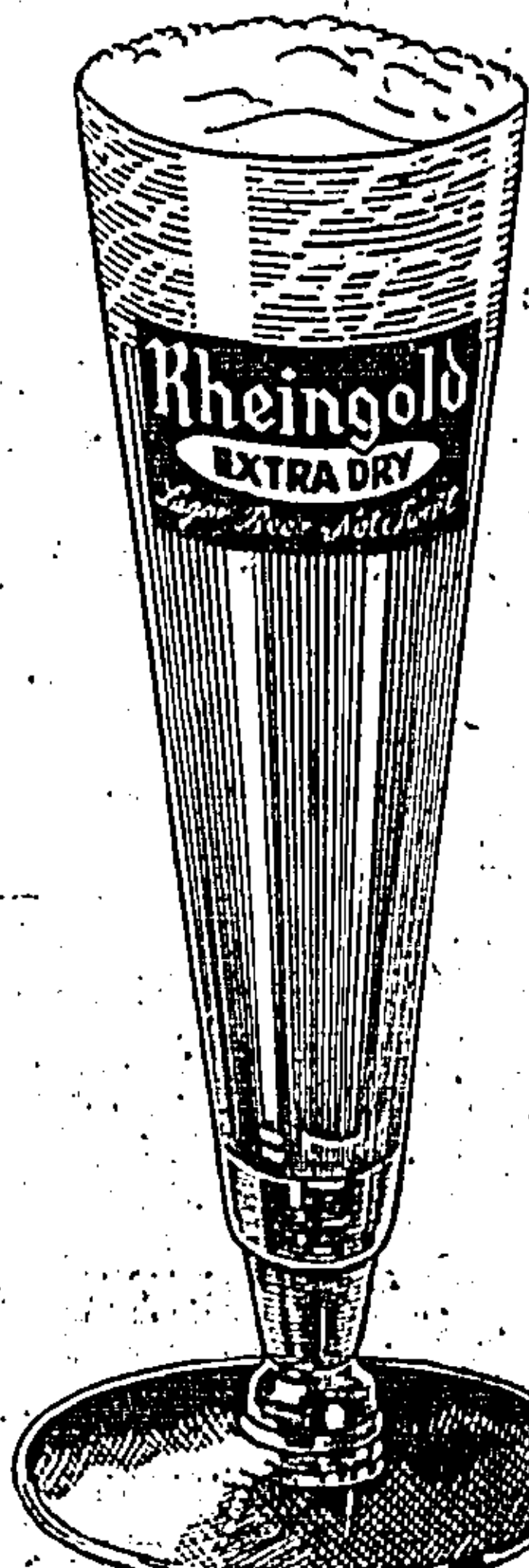
In 1935 he was a Communist Deputy representing a Slovak district in the Prague Parliament. On the occupation of the country by the Germans he fled to Poland, Russia and ultimately reached France. There he was interned by the Daladier Government.

After the fall of France he went to England. He became Head of the Slovak section of the British Broadcasting sections and for several years of the war kept his homeland informed of world events. For a time he was a journalist in France and England.

In 1942 Clementis became a member of the Slovak State Council in London. Now he is a member of the Slovak National Council. The composition of the Communist dominated Cabinet is unchanged by the appointment. As Secretary of State Clementis previously had Cabinet rank.—Associated Press.

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Singapore Polling Today

ELECTING 6 LEG. CO. MEMBERS

Singapore, Mar. 20.—Singapore residents, for the first time since World War I, will today go to the polls to elect six of the 22 members of the new Singapore Legislative Council, which will be inaugurated on April 1.

This first step towards self-government has aroused much interest and is expected to prove a stimulating introduction to Western democratic electoral processes. Fifteen candidates—seven Indians, five Chinese, one Malay, one European and one Eurasian—are contesting the six seats.

The Leftwing, made up of the Communist Party, the All-Malaya Council of Joint Action and the Malay Party Putera, have boycotted the elections because of what they believe to be the inadequate representation of only six seats out of the 22.

NINE "OFFICIALS"

Nine members of the Council will be "Official" nominated by the Governor, Sir Franklin Gimson, and four "Unofficial" members will be nominated by the Governor to represent the minority communities or otherwise unrepresented interests.

One each will be nominated by the Singapore European, Chinese and Indian Chambers of Commerce. The Leftwing parties believed they could win all the remaining six seats if they contested the election, but would have no real power in a majority-dominated Council.

So, while the other candidates have been busy campaigning, Leftwing meetings have been held, urging registered voters not to vote.

SEPARATE FROM MALAYA

The Leftwing parties demand a fully-elected Council, Singapore's inclusion in the Federation of Malaya, and a wide common citizenship.

The colony of Singapore Island is entirely separate from the Federation of Malaya, made up of nine Malay States and the former Straits Settlements of Penang and Malacca.

Only 23,000 of the 150,000 eligible persons, with British nationality, have registered to vote. Election programmes issued by candidates propose more, or less identical reforms, including a drastic pruning of Government expenditure, compulsory and free primary education, increased employment of locally born Government officers instead of overseas men, improved health and social services, and an early increase in the number of elected representatives on the Council.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Meaning Of Brussels Pact

THE conclusion of a political, economic and defensive alliance between Britain, France, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, and the Paris meeting of the European Economic Co-operation Committee to agree on ways and means of applying the Marshall Plan to the 16 nations which desire to share its benefits have a very definite connection, even though they are not pursuing identical objects. The Five-Power security pact is a natural development of the Franco-British alliance signed at Dunkirk a year ago. The necessity of co-ordinating political and economic requirements was recognised long before the Communist content of the Paris meeting was revealed. The work of the Western European Union, although it is fair to assume that the progress made at the Brussels conference might have been less rapid without the Russo-Czechoslovak reminder that consolidation of Western Europe could no longer be delayed. The connection between the Brussels conference and the Paris meeting of Foreign Ministers is, of course, that the western countries represented at Brussels wish to work in close co-operation with the economic machinery of the United Nations and with the arrangements made in Paris for the allotment of aid to Europe under the Marshall Plan. It therefore appears that the pact signed in

Tornadoes Take Toll

Chicago, Mar. 19.—At least 30 persons were reported killed today by a series of tornadoes that battered a trail of death and destruction across the Middle-western United States from Texas to Ohio. Fully 300 and possibly many more were injured and property damage ran into unestimated millions of dollars.

Schools, churches, factories, stores and homes in the paths of the twisters were levelled or damaged.

Tornadoes or high winds struck in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas.

Illinois was hit hard. At least 26 of the deaths were reported in that State and other hundreds were reported injured. The Red Cross reported that Bunker Hill, a community of 1,500 persons, was 80 percent levelled and 14 of its inhabitants killed.—Associated Press.

It Means:—

THE FILE HAS BEEN LOST

London, Mar. 19.—On a motion for adjourning the House of Commons last night, Mr E. H. Keeling, Conservative Member for Twickenham, took the opportunity to attack Government jargon.

He said that if a Government department says: "The matter is under active consideration," it means: "The file has been lost," and went on to give other examples: implement for fulfil, unilateral for one-sided, unfavourable weather conditions for bad weather, sabotage for wreck.

"Typists do not understand hyphens—they are not taught them," Mr Keeling declared.

Mr Glenvil Hall, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, replying, admitted that part of it was due to phrasing "hallowed by long use."

He quoted Mr Winston Churchill as having written in the margin of a Whitehall document: "This is nonsense, up with which I will not put" (Laughter). Finally Mr Hall said: "Letters from departments are shop-windows of democracy. They should be couched in simple friendly straightforward language. The Government is doing its best to see that Whitehall conforms to the ideals suggested."—Reuter.

Suggests Temporary U.N. Trusteeship

PALESTINE SHOCK

Lake Success, Mar. 19.—American support for the General Assembly partition proposals for Palestine has been withdrawn and a temporary trusteeship regime for the whole of Palestine is proposed, the United States delegation to the United Nations officially announced tonight. The American statement was made during a "Big Four" meeting at which Sir Alexander Cadogan (Britain) was present.

If the Security Council adopts the United States proposal a special session of the General Assembly will have to be called to reconsider the whole Palestine problem. China and France indicated that they will support the United States proposal. M. Andrei Gromyko (Russia) said: "It is in striking contradiction with the General Assembly's resolution, but I cannot give direct or indirect consent until I have further instructions."

Here are the three main points which Mr Warren Austin, the United States' delegate, will propose to the Security Council: First—"The plan proposed by the General Assembly is an integral plan which cannot succeed unless each of its parts can be carried out. There seems to be a general agreement that the plan cannot now be implemented by peaceful means."

Second—"We believe that further steps must be taken immediately not only to maintain peace, but also to afford a further opportunity to reach agreement between the interested parties regarding a future government of Palestine."

"To this end, we believe that a temporary trusteeship for Palestine should be established under the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations."

WITHOUT PREJUDICE

"Such a United Nations trusteeship would be without prejudice to the right, claims or position of the parties concerned, or to the character of the eventual political settlement which we hope can be achieved without a long delay."

"In our opinion, the Security Council should recommend the establishment of such a trusteeship to the General Assembly and to the mandatory power."

"This would require an immediate special session of the General Assembly, which the Security Council should request the Secretary General to convene under Article 20 of the Charter."

Third—"Pending a meeting of the proposed special session of the General Assembly, the Security Council should instruct the Palestine Commission to suspend its efforts to implement the proposed partition plan."

GROMYKO'S OBJECTION

Mr Gromyko objected to that part of Mr Austin's statement which said that there "seems to be general agreement that the partition plan could not now be implemented by peaceful means."

M. Gromyko said there was not general agreement on the part of his delegation.

Dr T. F. Tsiang (China) said it was evident that no solution could be found agreeable to both parties and that a continuation of the situation might lead to war.

The United Nations had no right to sponsor such a scheme if it could lead to war, he said.

M. Alexandre Parodi (France) said that the United States proposal was in line with the general thinking of his Government. The plan should be studied particularly in its legal aspects, he said, adding that he required time for instructions.

(Continued on Page 12)

ARMED ASSISTANCE

"The Commission has repeated its view that it could not discharge its responsibility for the termination of the mandate without the assistance of an adequate non-Palestinian armed force for the preservation of law and order."

"The Commission does not consider it possible to implement the plan by peaceful means, either as a whole or in substantial part, so long as the existing vigorous Arab resistance to partition persists."

"The Commission considered itself unable, within the terms of the resolution of the General Assembly, to consider whether any modification of the recommended plan might offer a basis for agreement among the people of Palestine."

"With regard to the establishment of provisional councils of government in the proposed Jewish and Arab states by April 1, 1948, the Commission has concluded:

(a)—That the attitude of the Arab Higher Committee and the Arab resistance in Palestine preclude any possibility of selecting a provisional council of government for the proposed Arab State by April 1.

(b)—That while the Commission can take, and has in fact taken, some preliminary steps towards the selection of a provisional council of government for the Jewish State, the provisional council would not be able to carry out its functions in the sense of the plan prior to the termination of the mandate.

(c)—The position of the mandatory power precludes any possibility of fulfilling, by April 1, the provisions of the plan as regards either an Arab or Jewish provisional council of government."

JERUSALEM ADMINISTRATION

"With regard to the city of Jerusalem, the Commission's view is that the administration of the city by the United Nations is possible if the plan of partition with economic union is generally accepted by the Arab and Jewish communities of Palestine and peacefully implemented."

Mr Austin then reviewed the statements made at various times by the Jews, Arabs and the British authorities. Taking these statements into account, he said it was necessary to reflect what the situation in Palestine would be on May 15 when the mandate is terminated.



A group of Hongkong Hotel boys, "Captains," and coolies caught by the camera a few moments after they had gone on strike at midday yesterday. The walk out affects the Hongkong, Peninsula and Repulse Bay hotels as well as the Repulse Bay Lido.—Francis Wu.

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QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



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SUNDAY MORNING SHOW

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AT REDUCED PRICES!

SHOWING MAJESTIC AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.



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ORIENTAL

COMMENCING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.20 P.M. IT'S THE MUSICAL OF MUSICALS WITH A STORY AS ITS STARS! ROMANCE & EXCITEMENT!



SPECIAL SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 12.30 UNIVERSAL'S THRILLER

"HOUSE OF DRACULA"

A WEALTH OF ENTERTAINMENT AND INFORMATION KING'S THEATRE presents

The SEVENTH Programme of the New Series by arrangement with International Films and Government Public Relations Office

Saturday, 20th March .. Sunday, 21st March 10.30 a.m. 11.45 a.m. 1 p.m.

1. Coloured Cartoon.
2. THE CRISIS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Latest Pathé Newsreel.
3. Malaya—Eats—in MANDARIN DIALOGUE
4. MARCH OF TIME—Soviet Neighbour.
5. Coloured Cartoon.

Three shows each morning — ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR

...Can he forgive her war mistake?



Loretta Young as a Swedish maid who runs for Congress in "The Farmer's Daughter," opening tomorrow at the King's.

Noel Coward writes a screen comedy

NOEL COWARD, now in New York, is writing a new comedy direct for the screen. At a time when blood, tears and sweat (with an occasional whipping) are the fashion for British films, his gesture is welcome. He is substituting the new script for a projected film version of his play, "Peace in Our Time." Coward thinks this is not a propitious time for offering the story of a Nazi occupation of Britain to cinema audiences. In fact studies generally seem to be fighting shy of war stories at last. The Rank organisation had announced a screen version of an H. E. Bates novel about Allied sabotage in France; now it may be postponed indefinitely.

The Coward picture will be made by Filippa Del Giudice's company. It will be one of three "Del" productions to be financed by the industrialist W. G. Riley following completion of "The Guinea Pig" by the Boulting Brothers. Others are "Private Angelo," adapted from Eric Linklater's novel, directed in Italy by Peter Ustinov; and a screen version of the Irish fantasy, "Happy as Larry."

THE girl students of California University have voted Ronald Colman, 56, the handsomest man in the United States. Mr. Colman refuses to comment. Award-making is in the air. At a Billmore Bowl dinner on Feb. 25, Jimmy Durante received a Heart of Gold Award, for never having refused to do a charity show in the past 23 years.

CHARITY GALA PREMIERE



Riso Stevens

THEATRE Directory

Today's Films

QUEEN'S—Gallant Bess (Marshall Thompson, George Tobias).

KING'S—The Wistful Widow of Wagon Gap. (Bud Abbott, Lou Costello, Marjorie Main).

LEE—The Unfaithful (Ann Sheridan, Lew Ayres, Zachary Scott).

CENTRAL—This Man's Navy (Wallace Beery).

ORIENTAL—Variety Girl (All Star Cast).

CATHAY—The Time of Their Lives (Bud Abbott, Lou Costello).

ALHAMBRA—Gallant Bess.

MAJESTIC—The Unfinished Dance (Margaret O'Brien, Cyd Charisse).

STAR—Cover Girl (Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly).

A woman's picture

IF ever a film is "a good woman's picture"—and in my language, such a description is not a recommendation to sloppy-minded females who want to spend an afternoon in the fauteuils having a good weep—THE UNFAITHFUL (Lee Theatre) is it.

I think so because its central figure is a young wife, very much of our time, whose dilemma all women will find fascinating to watch. And, if their menfolk go along, they will have plenty to argue about afterwards.

For this is her problem. Ann Sheridan's husband has been out of the army for a year. Six years of service in the Pacific have made him nervous, irritable, too anxious to catch up in his work, but it has been a happy year for both of them—with only one thing nagging away in Ann's mind to mar it.

One night, while her husband is away on business, she comes home from a party. A man is waiting in the shadows. As she opens the door he pushes her inside. They struggle, she screams, and as the man puts his hands round her throat she reaches for a knife and kills him.

When the detectives come next morning, Ann says she has never seen the man before. He was a hold-up man trying to rob her of her jewels, she maintains. The detectives raise their eyebrows. The man had no gun. Besides, he was a sculptor with no record of having engaged in crime before.

"Are you sure you've never seen him before? Don't you really know him?" they ask.

"No," she says, planning at the husband who has rushed to her. "No, he is a complete stranger."

Should She Confess? We know, by now, that this is plain, ordinary lying. In the next few hundred feet we know a lot more. We know that Ann met the sculptor several times while her husband was overseas, that she posed for a bust he made of her; and that, in one of her lonely moments, she did very much more than that. Her lawyer says she should confess to her husband. But she won't do that.

So she goes on lying to the police, to her husband, getting more and more into a mess—until the police arrest her on a charge of murder and the husband finds out about her unfaithfulness in a vicious fashion from somebody else.

So you reach the crux of the film. If she is acquitted (as seems likely) what will her husband do? Will he take her back? Or is the wartime lapse of a woman to be judged on different standards, from that of a soldier overseas?

Ann Sheridan gives an oddly moving performance as the transgressing wife. Zachary Scott is the husband who has to fight the battle with his pride and there are some fine miniature performances from Steven Mitravich as a blackmailer and Martin Milmore as a vengeful woman racked with hate.

The settings are flashy and artificial, but don't worry about that; the problem is real.

20TH CENTURY FAIRY STORY

ALTHOUGH Hollywood's attempts to present the grave issues of the day can make us squirm, there is no doubt that they can do a very efficient job when they tell a story which no one believes, about people who could never exist.

THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER, coming to King's Theatre tomorrow, is such a story: it is really a Twentieth Century fairy tale. It is all about a girl—Loretta Young, lightly disguised in blonde plaits and a Swedish accent—who leaves home, encounters many vicissitudes, and finally makes good to the accompaniment of much triumphant music.

It has dastardly villains who plot against the heroine, a noble young man who dashes boldly to her rescue and a thundering triumph for virtue at the end.

No one is expected to believe a word of it, and accepted in that spirit it passes for pleasant enough entertainment.

Loretta Young leaves her farm home to become a nurse, and makes her first acquaintance with the evils of the wider world at once, when she is awindled out of all her money.

She becomes a maid in the house of a young Congressman, played by that good actor, Joseph Cotten, who ought to be doing more serious things.

In this fairy-tale film world no one is particularly surprised when, by virtue of her rustic sincerity and simplicity, the maid is quickly invited to run for Congress, and romances home with both parties united to support her.

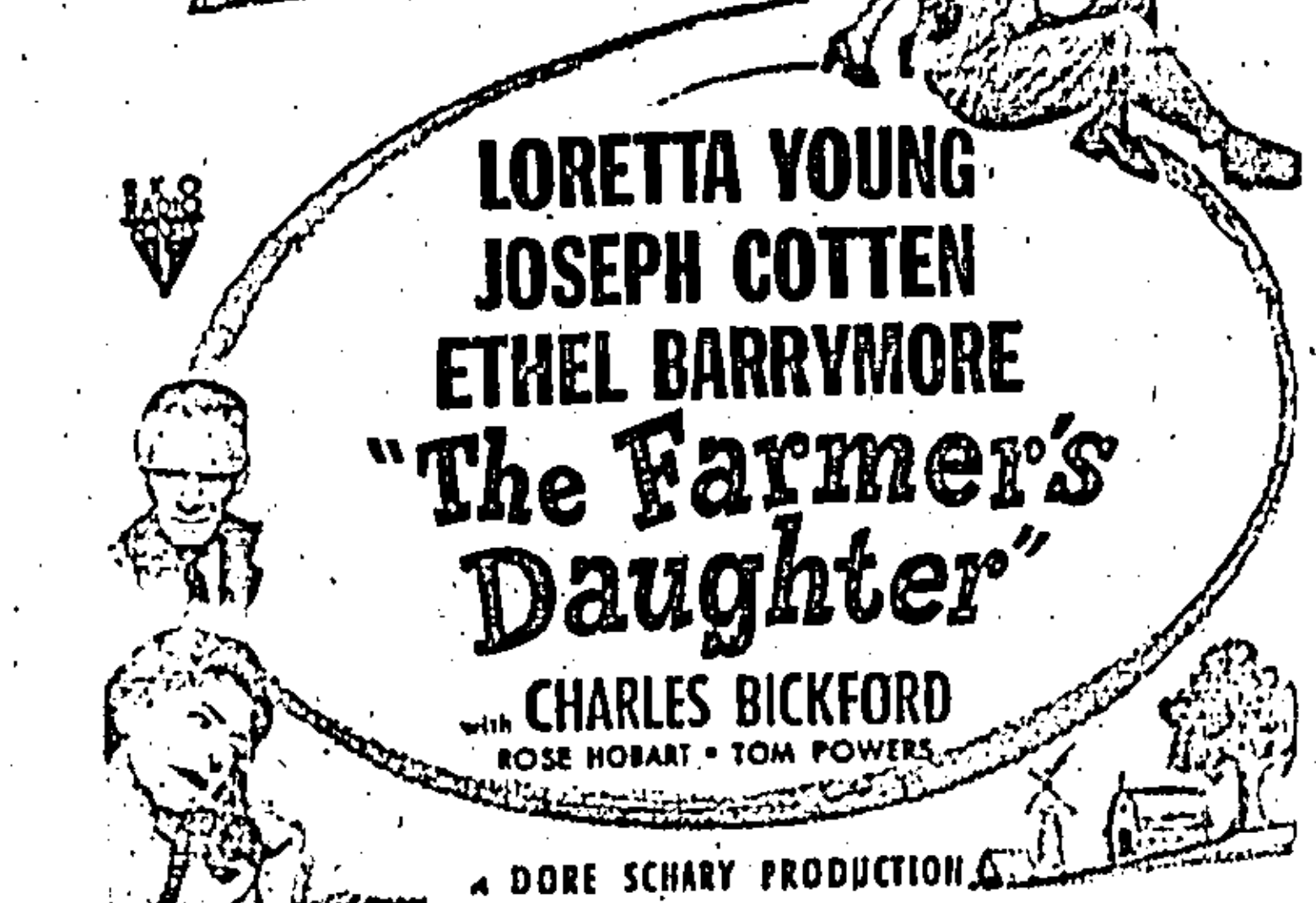
The fairy story is kept up to date by having the villains in the guise of wicked politicians with secret Fascist leanings.

However, no one is likely to take them very seriously either.

TO-DAY ONLY KING'S AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.



TO-MORROW



BOOKINGS NOW OPEN!

CENTRAL THEATRE

5 SHOWS DAILY

AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

Love and laughs and roaring action! Heroes of the Blimps... and the girls who love them! Thrills to equal "Salute To the Marines!"



HELD-OVER TO-DAY CATHAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m. IT'S ALL NEW FROM BUD AND LOU!



SUNDAY (MARCH 21) EXTRA SHOW AT 12.30 P.M. Gene TIERNEY • Cornel WILDE • Joan CRAIN in

"LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN" IN TECHNICOLOR — AT REDUCED PRICES!

YOUR RADIO LISTENING FOR NEXT WEEK IN DETAIL—A "TELEGRAPH" FEATURE

THREE IMPORTANT BROADCASTS

SCHEDULED

Description Of Grand National Tonight

GOOD FRIDAY FEATURE

ZBW has three important broadcasts during the next seven days. Two of them will be heard tonight (Saturday), and the third next Friday.

Sports fans, particularly those interested in racing will desire to tune in tonight to the relay of the Grand National. This will be heard at 10 p.m. Hongkong Time.

At 7.15 this evening Lord Listowel, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, will give a talk in the new ZBW feature, "Saturday Round-Up."

On Friday next (Good Friday), highlight of the day's programmes will be Bach's "St. Matthew Passion" at 10.15 p.m.

MUSICAL MASTERPIECE

"The Passion According to St. Matthew" by Johann Sebastian Bach is one of the greatest of musical masterpieces. It was first performed at St. Thomas Church, Leipzig, where Bach was organist and director of music, on Good Friday 1726. It was neglected after his death but was revived a century later by Mendelssohn, who soon after became conductor of the Gewandhaus Orchestra in Leipzig. The present recording is by the Choir of St. Thomas Church and the Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig.

The words, which are sung in German, are from Chapters 26 and 27 of St. Matthew's Gospel. The narrator is a tenor, the part of Jesus (always accompanied by a string quartet), a baritone, and other solo parts are sung by soprano, mezzo, baritone and bass. There are two choirs, both of which join in the chorales, and the orchestra is composed of stringed instruments, oboes and flutes.

A SUMMARY

The recording is on 23 slides. The following is a summary:

Prologue. Chorus: "Come, ye daughters, weep for anguish!" Native melody. Jesus foretells His death; Anointing at Bethany. Mezzo-soprano solo: "Grief for sin." Treble of Judas. Soprano solo: "Break in grief, thou loving heart!" Last supper. Chorus: "Receive me, my Redeemer!" Tenor solo: "An hour is my Saviour gone." Jesus before Caiaphas. The denial of Peter; The despair of Judas. Baritone solo: "Give, O give me back my Lord; Jesus—before Pilate. Baritone solo: "For love my Saviour now is dying." The scourging. Mezzo-soprano solo: "O gracious God! The crowning with Thorns. Chorus: "O Sacred Head! The Crucifixion. Tenor, bass and chorus: "O Golgotha! The death of Jesus. Chorus: "Be near me, Lord! The descent from the cross. Bass solo: "Ae, evened! The burial of Jesus. Chorus: "In tears of grief."

Tonight

12.30 Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 BBC Transcription Service: "Music For Romance." Reg Leppard and His Players with Jack Cooper to sing.

How blue the night (Mellish)—Lovely-ly: Waltz in C sharp minor (Chopin); The moon was yellow (Arditi); Waltz (Rosl); An English Prayer (Mellish); To wild rose (MacDowell); Tea for two (Young).

1.02 Begin The Beguine.
Begin the Beguine (Cole Porter)—Edith Heywood and His Orchestra; Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto in B flat minor (Beguine) (Arr. Follies)—Katie Courtenay and Her Orchestra; Orch. Come closer to me (from "Easy to Wed") (Beguine) (Arr. Follies)—Katie Courtenay and Her Orchestra; Orch. Come closer to me (from "Easy to Wed") (Beguine) (Arr. Follies)—Katie Courtenay and Her Orchestra; Orch. Come closer to me (from "Easy to Wed") (Beguine) (Arr. Follies)—Katie Courtenay and Her Orchestra.

1.18 NEWS WEATHER REPORT AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.
1.25 Orchestral Interlude.

Waldteufel Memories—De Groot and His Orchestra.

1.30 Boston Promenade Orchestra.
Zampa—Overture (Herold); Polonaise; Act 3 "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky); "Arlésienne" Suite No. 2 (Bizet)—Conducted by Arthur Fiedler.

2.00 Close Down.

6.00 Programme Summary.

6.01 STUDIO: CHILDREN'S HALF.

6.02 BBC Transcription Service: "Music For Romance." Reg Leppard and His Players with Jack Cooper to sing.

6.10 NEWS WEATHER REPORT AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.
6.15 Orchestral Interlude.

6.20 Studio: "See Tee" Soccer Commentary.
6.25 Interlude.
6.30 Studio: "See Tee" Soccer Commentary.
6.35 Interlude.
6.40 Studio: "See Tee" Soccer Commentary.
6.45 Interlude.
6.50 Studio: "See Tee" Soccer Commentary.
6.55 Interlude.
7.00 Studio: "See Tee" Soccer Commentary.

BBC Overseas Shortwave Programmes

SUNDAY, MARCH 21

6.00 WEEKLY NEWSLETTER.
6.05 LISTENERS' CHOICE.
6.10 ENGLISH MAGAZINE.
6.15 THE NEWS.
6.20 MUSIC FROM THE ALBUM.
6.25 INTERLUDE.
6.30 STUDIO: "MUSIC IN MINIATURE."
6.35 MUSIC FOR YOU.
6.40 CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
6.45 THE NEWS.
6.50 THE DEBATE CONTINUES.
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6.55 RADIO NEWSPAPER.
7.00 BBC TRANSMISSION SERVICE: "Music For Romance." Reg Leppard and His Players with Jack Cooper to sing.

7.05 FROM THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.
7.10 Parliament.
7.15 MIDDNIGHT THE NEWS.

7.20 WORLD OF WORK.
7.25 MONTECARLO PLAYERS.
7.30 SCOTTISH MAGAZINE.
7.35 THE NEWS.
7.40 SPORTS RECORD.
7.45 VOICE OF THE VIOLIN.
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3.25 FROM THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.
3.30 Parliament.
3.35 MIDDNIGHT THE NEWS.

MONDAY, MARCH 22

6.00 WEEKLY NEWSLETTER.
6.05 LISTENERS' CHOICE.
6.10 ENGLISH MAGAZINE.
6.15 THE NEWS.
6.20 MUSIC FROM THE ALBUM.
6.25 INTERLUDE.
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TUESDAY, MARCH 23

6.00 WEEKLY NEWSLETTER.
6.05 LISTENERS' CHOICE.
6.10 ENGLISH MAGAZINE.
6.15 THE NEWS.
6.20 MUSIC FROM THE ALBUM.
6.25 INTERLUDE.
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3.30 Parliament.
3.35 MIDDNIGHT THE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24

6.00 WEEKLY NEWSLETTER.
6.05 LISTENERS' CHOICE.
6.10 ENGLISH MAGAZINE.
6.15 THE NEWS.
6.20 MUSIC FROM THE ALBUM.
6.25 INTERLUDE.
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3.25 FROM THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.
3.30 Parliament.
3.35 MIDDNIGHT THE NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25

6.00 WEEKLY NEWSLETTER.
6.05 LISTENERS' CHOICE.
6.10 ENGLISH MAGAZINE.
6.15 THE NEWS.
6.20 MUSIC FROM THE ALBUM.
6.25 INTERLUDE.
6.30 STUDIO: "MUSIC IN MINIATURE."
6.35 MUSIC FOR YOU.
6.40 CONCERT ORCHESTRA.
6.45 THE NEWS.
6.50 THE DEBATE CONTINUES.
6.55 A Talk by Mahara Kumari Indira.

6.50 Tommy Handley's "Jima".
6.55 RADIO NEWSPAPER.
7.00 BBC TRANSMISSION SERVICE: "Music For Romance." Reg Leppard and His Players with Jack Cooper to sing.

7.05 FROM THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.
7.10 Parliament.
7.15 MIDDNIGHT THE NEWS.

7.20 WORLD OF WORK.
7.

Tempers toughen on 49th Parallel

NIAGARA FALLS. A THOUSAND feet of packed ice and the cost of the Marshall plan divide the twin towns of Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, and Niagara Falls, New York State, perched on either side of the international gorge.

The ice will soften with the spring. But I have to report that the feeling between the towns is hardening.

Three hundred miles north, in Canada's capital of Ottawa, external affairs officials admit that relations between Canada and the United States have deteriorated since the war.

It is still a far cry from the days when a Canadian election was won on the slogan "No truck or trade with the Yankees," but there is some animosity along that invisible line of the 49th Parallel. In the twin towns of Niagara it crystallises as arising from the Marshall plan, with the grievances on the Canadian side.

Canada's share

GRIEVANCE No. 1 is a feeling that the people of the States are becoming arrogant in believing that they alone are the saviours of Europe and do not realise that, man for man, Canada has done and is doing much more. Take a quick look at the figures.

By the end of 1946, Canada gave and lent more than \$500,000,000 to Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway. On a basis of 12 people in the U.S. for every one in Canada that would equal \$2,000,000,000 from the U.S. Actually the U.S. granted and lent about \$2,875,000,000, or less than half of the comparative Canadian figure.

The proportion seems likely to continue. Canada estimates that her share of the Marshall plan will be \$750,000,000, compared with \$4,500,000,000 for the U.S., or £62 10s. for each Canadian, £31 5s. for each American.

Sandy-haired Bill Bennett, director of the Canadian Niagara Falls Chamber of Commerce, who served overseas in both wars, does not mind paying twice as much as Ralph D. Hous, his opposite number, a mile away across the gorge.

Here on the border, Canada is getting resentful at being mistaken for the Poor Relation...

by JAMES COOPER

But he would like Mr Hous and the other U.S. citizens to realise it.

Mr Bennett, as nearest chamber of commerce official to the border, finds that most people he meets from the U.S. know nothing of Canada's contribution, and some of them even think that Canada fought the war on Lense-Lend.

Across the 1,450-foot Rainbow Bridge, built six years ago, I went to the United States to talk to the man in the street. Policeman 100, Clifton James Smith, stopped chewing gum when I asked if he knew about Canada's contribution to the Marshall plan. He said: "But that's purely a U.S. project."

A man with a cigar said: "We are all in the Marshall plan, but I guess Uncle Sam foots the bill." Even Mr Hous, in the chamber of commerce, raised his George Robey eyebrows at the proportion of Canada's share, and asked to see newspaper cutting to prove it.

At the grocer's

GRIEVANCE No. 2 is based on the worldwide shortage of U.S. dollars. To conserve U.S. dollars Canada has barred the imports of many U.S. goods; put heavy taxes and import quotas on others.

The result is that Bill Bennett is banned, so that he has to pay the Canadian price of 1s. 9d. for 20, while Ralph Hous gets them at U.S. price of 1s. But there is no ban on the U.S. side.

Mr Hous can motor a mile to a Canadian grocer and buy up to 25s. worth for each member of his party.

With Canadian butter at 3s. 6d. a pound compared with the U.S. price of 4s. 6d., and other groceries similarly cheaper, 25s. becomes

worth about 32s. 6d. One Saturday morning Mr Bennett counted the cars outside one Canadian grocer's. At one time there were 34 with the orange licence plates of New York State, not one with the royal blue plates of Ontario Province.

'Discount'

GRIEVANCE No. 3 is the discount on Canadian dollars. Once a Canadian dollar was worth 90 cents U.S., but now the two are officially at par. A U.S. dollar in Canada is worth 100 cents. But take a Canadian dollar into Niagara Falls, N.Y., and every shopkeeper deducts 10 percent.

"Discount," said the girl in the cigar store when she gave me 22 U.S. cents for a Canadian 25-cent piece. I wanted change to use the three-pence-an-hour car parking meter.

Says Canadian Mr Bennett: "It makes us feel like poor relations." Says U.S. Mr Hous: "We have a grievance, too. Our tourists grumble when they come back from Canada and get only 90 cents for any Canadian dollar they got in exchange."

High-handed

GRIEVANCE No. 4 is what Mr Bennett's businessmen members call the high-handedness of the States. Nearest the border they feel it first.

They are still sore at Colonel Monroe Johnson, of the Office of Defence Transport in Washington, who banned U.S. coal wagons going into Canada over the Canadian National Railways last August because, he said, empty wagons were not being returned quickly enough. The ban was lifted when Ottawa made "vigorous protest" to the White House.

Then the U.S. Department of Justice issued subpoenas calling on Canadian newspaper companies to produce records for the inquiry into alleged violation of anti-trust laws. U.S. newspapers joined in calling it an insult to Canada and a breach of her sovereign rights. Finally the subpoenas were withdrawn, and the department said that in future they would first ask the help of the Canadian Government.

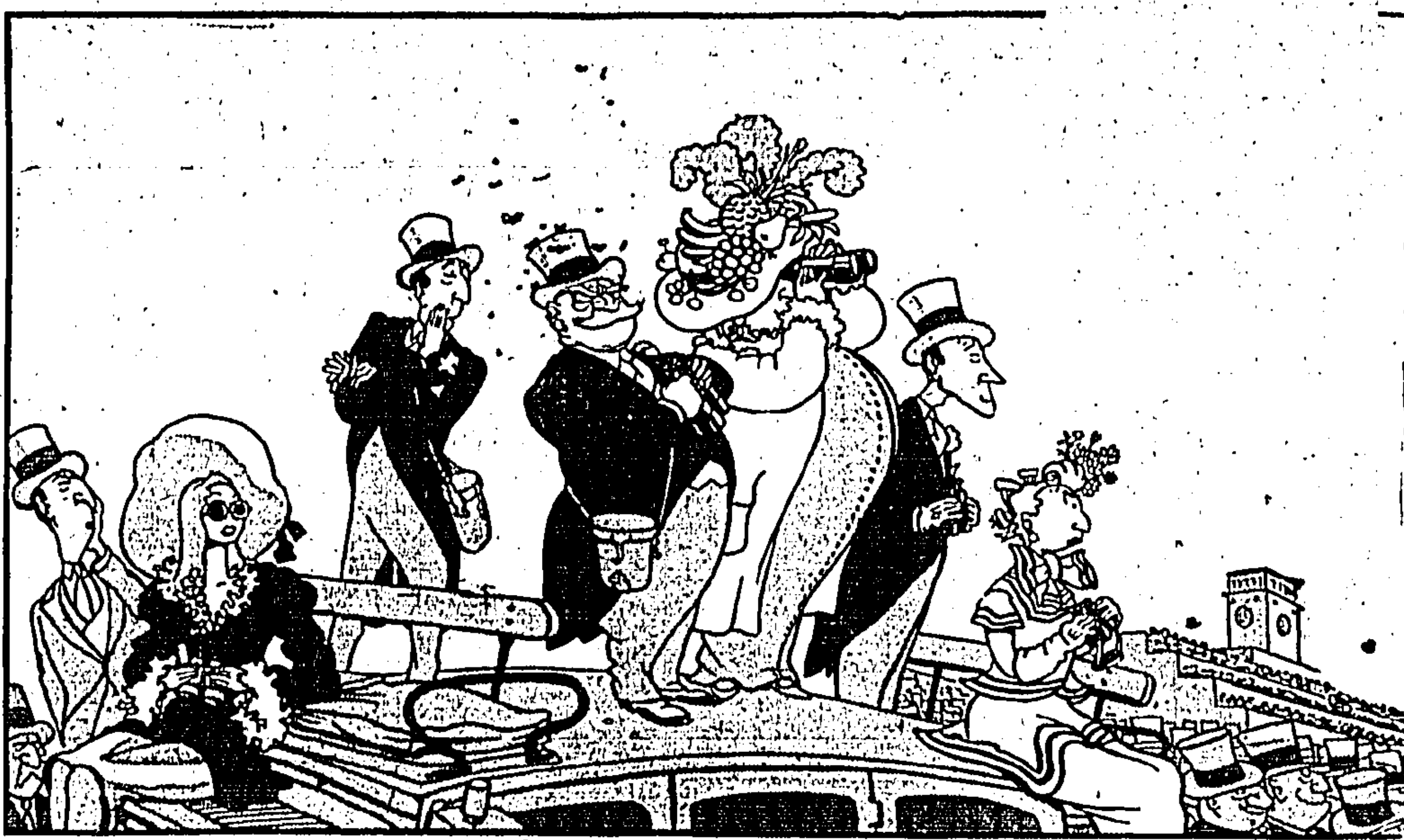
Viewpoints

SAYS Canadian Mr Bennett: "It is this way of taking us for granted that makes Canadians sore."

U.S. Mr Hous thinks rather that it is thoughtlessness. He smiled, "This is the old story. Our Niagara Falls has 90,000 people, Canada's 20,000. The States has 140,000,000, Canada 12,000,000. And the little fellow is always suspicious of the big guy."

Mr Hous thought of only one complaint to answer.

He said: "Because we are more populous, more prosperous, it tends to make the Canadians over-sensitive."



"Moths, Sir Edward, MOTHS!"

WHERE MR GAITSKELL & HISTORY DISAGREE

THIS BUSINESS OF HAVING A BATH

By GEORGE EDINGER

WHEN Mr Gaitskell, Minister of Fuel and Power, confessed publicly that he never has many hot baths and advised the people of Britain to follow his example, he really did make history.

For that was the first time for 3,000 years that any lawyer told a people not to bathe.

Clean contrary are the injunctions of Manou, the law-giver of the Hindus, of Zoroaster, prophet of the Persians, of Moses and of Mahomet. All these and a hundred others bade their people bathe; and bathe in warm water.

FOR WOMEN ONLY?

FAR back as I go into the history of man, I find adjurations to the bath that purifies the body.

But I must add that 1,000 years ago there was a very saintly gentleman in Alexandria called Clement who said that baths were only necessary for women; which is pretty much what Mrs Gaitskell told a reporter when, trying to help her incautious husband out of his troubles.

Mahomet laid down that his followers must never offer up prayer without first washing up to the elbows, and were there any dirt on their bodies, taking a bath (the Moslem offers his prayers five times every day).

NEVER HAD ONE

A LADY at the Court of Louis XVI. lived long enough to tell a friend in 1840 that she never took a bath till she was 50 years old.

Twenty years ago, an elder of Ecclefechan avowed that he knew a lady of 90 who never had a bath since she was born. There was an eminent Edwardian doctor, Sir Almroth Wright, who set out to prove how too many hot baths

with the applying of soap to the body (soap was not rationed then, nor was hot water) removed a protective film upon the human body that kept out microbes.

Now Clement, the old lady at Ecclefechan, Sir Almroth Wright and Mr Gaitskell can point out that a number of people died because they enjoyed their baths.

There was King Herod and there was Marat, quite the most blood-thirsty of the French revolutionaries, and the murdered brides of the notorious Mr Smith.

It is arguable that if these ladies and gentlemen had not gone into their baths they would have lived much longer.

THEY HAD TWO

BUT there are also people whose lack of baths made them live a much shorter time.

It was noted throughout the Middle Ages that while the peoples of the West were smitten with leprosy (and there were few chances of a hot bath for most men in medieval Europe) the Moslems of the Middle East who adhered strictly to the precepts of the Prophet were free from that disease.

It is true that till the middle of last century most working men in Britain had only two baths, one the day that they were born and one the day that they died, and it was not until 1840 that the first Act was passed "to establish baths and washhouses for the health, comfort, and welfare of populous towns."

Within 30 years it happened the death rate dropped from one in 40 to one in 45 of the population.

That, of course, may not have been altogether because of the hot baths. Still, it is striking that the last of the great plagues that afflicted Britain, the cholera epidemic of 1849, was never followed by anything comparable after the habit of hot baths became general.

HIPPOCRATES SAID...

IN the ancient world the practice of taking hot baths was no more questioned than it has been in our own day—up till Mr Gaitskell's announcement, of course.

Not only the lawgivers, but also the philosophers of the first civilisations were insistent on the benefits to be derived from them. Hippocrates, the father of medicine (B.C. 460), was always recommending warm baths. Galen (A.D. 130), the greatest doctor the Romans possessed, believed them necessary to the public health.

Every Roman villa had its bath and, under Augustus, Rome had 850 public baths, some large enough for 1,000 people.

The reason for the fall off in hot baths was economic and political in the fourth century, just as it looks like being in the twentieth.

The barbarians who broke into the Roman Empire cut the aqueducts. They also wrecked the heating system, and the art was not discovered again.

Some believe that the early Christians Church frowned on baths because the public baths at ancient Rome had become very disreputable places.

They probably were. But it is not true that the early Church pronounced against the bath.

When somebody asked St Gregory, greatest of the early Popes, in the year A.D. 590, whether it was right to have a hot bath on Sundays, he said that the bath as a luxury and an indulgence was no less permissible on Sunday than any other day, but that a man who wanted a bath to get clean had as much right to have it on Sundays as on weekdays.

In the 14th and 15th centuries there were many famous baths in Europe.

The first tourists who journeyed to Switzerland were attracted not by the cold snows, but by the hot baths.

The decay of the bath in Western Europe dates from the 16th century.

Two things were responsible. While the Protestant Reformation split the Western Church, both sides tried to outdo each other in ascetic fervour.

So both denounced the evils of bathing (with many references to Susannah and the Elders in the Apocrypha).

And just then the discovery of new scents to the East flooded Europe with perfumes, powders, and essences, which seemed a much simpler way of countering dirt than the labour of contriving a possibly immoral bath.

The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were the age of fewest baths. When the Persian Ambassador arriving at the Court of Louis XIV. wanted a bath, the transaction seemed so abnormal that special prints of it were distributed.

But it is untrue that King Louis XIV. never had a bath. He had 20 on his doctor's advice in the August of 1695.

And he never had another. A hundred years later the virtues of hot water were discovered again.

SEE MY FEET

AT the start of the eighteenth century, when someone told Lady Mary Montague that her hands were dirty she exclaimed: "My hands, you ought to see my feet."

But at the end of the 18th century, Benjamin Rumford, chief medical officer in the Bavarian service, wrote: "What an addition it would be to the enjoyment of the inhabitants of more favoured countries to add the warm bath of the Russian to all their other pleasures."

For the Russians, like the Turks, never stopped bathing. When the Empress Maria Theresa visited Florence in the 1750s a special bathroom was built for her at the Pitti Palace with a sunken bath of alabaster and golden taps.

In this she was better served than her successor, the Emperor Francis Joseph (he died in 1916), who never had a bathroom but was content with the hip bath carried to his bedroom.

That was the custom in Victorian London and in several Oxford and Cambridge colleges up till the 1914 war, when the War Office took them over for cadets and installed baths.

But the East, unlike the West, adhered to its baths without a break.

THE JAPANESE WAY

IN China and Japan the bath was always essential.

The Japanese have their baths with all the family assembled in a communal tub. Sometimes they stand up to the neck in wet sand while hot water is poured over them.

In South Germany and Hungary people bathe in radiance mud, at Drottlich they bathe in brine. Hamlet, the Carthaginian leader, would wallow in milk of almonds but Napoleon always stuck to hot water.

He worked out his strategy in his bath and when he went to St Helena it was a grievance of the Governor, Sir Hudson Lowe, that he should want to stew in a bath every day.

Stew every day? Yes, certainly it was always the warmth and not the water that mattered.

But now, alas, in modern Britain, warmth has become a luxury rarely attainable.

JESTS AND JEERS

Save water—take it neat!

A magistrate has discovered more men in the dock without charges against them. If the practice continues, Government should charge them for bed and breakfast.

Longer skirts for women are countered by shorter glances from men.

General MacArthur has sent a Japanese to a Geneva conference, and Dr Soong has hired a Japanese adviser. Cherry blossoms to you!

Overheard on the dance floor: "Why don't you act as though you love me, instead of I love you?"

Many a honey has been carried away by a busy bee.

A man's thoughts are seldom on the level when his mind is on a curve.

Doctor: You cough more easily this morning. Patient: Yes, I've been practising all night.

Air Crews Remembered

Yorkshire people will recall the hundreds of Dominion and Royal Air Force bomber crews who were based in the area during the war, when the annual memorial service is held at Stonefall Cemetery, Harrogate, on Easter Sunday. The service is sponsored by the Harrogate Victory Branch of the British Legion.

The 1,000 graves at Stonefall—600 Canadian and the rest R.A.F., Royal Australian Air Force, Royal New Zealand Air Force, the French Air Force, aircrews who undertook to care for them and lay wreaths on appropriate days.

The R.A.F. will be represented by Air Commodore B. V. Reynolds, C.B.E., Air Officer Commanding No. 64 (Northern Reserve) Group, who was Chief of Staff to Admiral Hargrave in the Hongkong B.M.A. following liberation.

The High Commissioner for Australia (Mr J. A. Bessley) and the Senior Air Staff Officer, Canadian Joint Liaison Committee, London (Group Captain V. H. Patlairech, O.B.E., A.F.C.) will also attend the service.

It is hoped that New Zealand and France will be officially represented. The service will be conducted by the Rev. J. F. Cox, M.C., M.A., K.H.C., Assistant Chaplain-in-Chief to the Royal Air Force.

POTATOES HAVE A HISTORY

LET'S talk about potatoes. In the ordinary way they are something you take for granted, but when they're scarce, as they are in Britain, they suddenly become interesting.



by
**BERNARD
WICKSTEED**

It's fun finding out.

We'll start with the name. It comes from the Spanish potato, and the Spaniards got it from the Indians in Haiti, who pronounced it *bato*. The interesting thing is that *bato* does not and never did mean the potato we now know.

It means the sweet potato, which was discovered first and is quite a different vegetable, as you will know if you have ever had one. The Spaniards found the real potato, the sort you queue up for, some time later when they pushed through to the Pacific coast of South America.

They brought it back to Europe around 1580, and to distinguish it from the previously known sweet variety it was called the Bastard Potato.

For a long time in this country it was called the Virginian Potato and Sir Walter Raleigh is supposed to have brought it over from there and introduced it to Ireland. This can't be true, because neither the any of his men ever got to Virginia, and anyway they were not grown there till nearly 100 years after Raleigh died.

Just to make it more confusing, the Virginians themselves have always believed that their potatoes came from Ireland, and to this day they are still known in the Southern States as "Irish potatoes."

Acquitted

NOW for a bit of botany. The potato belongs to the same family of plants as the tomato, tobacco and deadly nightshade. For this reason people used to think potatoes were poisonous. As a matter of fact the tops of the plant are poisonous. But just lately it's been found that if you treat them with salt they can be eaten without harm.

The tubers that you eat are not roots. They are underground stems and the eyes are buds. Roots don't have buds, according to Mr Chapman Pincher.

The potatoes that the Spaniards found growing in Chile were about the size of walnuts and all those in use today were developed from these. In 1939 a gardener at Rouen in France grew a potato that weighed 1lb. 11oz., and in 1937 a man near Bournemouth had four potato plants that went on growing till they were 10ft. 10ins. high.

There are now several thousand different sorts of potato and the people who develop them are not called potato growers but potato breeders.

In Britain, potato breeders take their work very seriously and hold national field trials. In 1911 a Scottish breeder called Matthew Wallace was knighted because he bred such good potatoes, and Donald McKelvie from Arran got the O.B.E. in 1943 for the same thing.

At one time most potatoes had knobs on, but breeders have now reduced them to a fairly uniform shape. Nevertheless, there are still occasional freaks. At various times there were potatoes that were alleys, by their owners to look like Winston Churchill, Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Greta Garbo.

Nowadays a potato is a potato and you eat it whatever the size or shape, but just before the war there was an institution called the Potato Marketing Board, which made it illegal to sell a potato to the public if it weighed more than a pound or measured less than 1½ inches in length.

In those days if you bought a good-sized potato for roasting in its jacket the farmer who sold it could be fined £100. But times change, and he could be fined now if he refused to sell it.

In America the craze for standardisation has gone so far that you can buy potatoes from Idaho that are all the same size and each one is wrapped in tissue paper like an orange. I know this is true because I have seen them.

Americans are like that. The Northern Pacific Railway used to advertise itself as the "Road of the Big Baked Potato" and boasted that it never served a spud in its dining cars that weighed less than 2½ lbs. That brings us to the word, "spud."

Do you know its

origin? Nor does anybody else for certain, but there are several theories. One is that it was derived from "Spud" Murphy. But as far as I can see it's just as likely that the spuds got their name from the spuds got theirs from the Murphys.

Spud was also an old English word for a baby's hand and it is possible the meaning came from that, or it may be a corruption of "pudgy," which means plump.

The brightest suggestion I have

is that it comes from the initials of the Society for the Prevention of Unwholesome Diet.

Spuds And Weight

ARE potatoes unwholesome? Some people say they make you fat, but in America at this moment there is a Miss Potato Blossom who is touring the country saying they don't. She eats a baked potato every day and keeps her weight down to nine stone four.

Potatoes are probably the only vegetables that have had a war named after them. You will find all about it in any history book. It was fought in 1878-9 between the Prussians and the Austrians, and got its name because, instead of doing any real fighting, each side spent most of the time trying to stop the other lot from getting anything to eat.

Since then wars have been fought with potatoes as well as about them. If you pulp them up, mix the mash with malt until it ferments and then, distil it, you can get alcohol. And from the alcohol you can make high explosives. We did it in the last war and so did the Germans.

Alternatively you can drive a motor car with potato spirit or you can drink it. The Spaniards and the Portuguese put it in their wine to give it more kick.

One ton of potatoes makes about 10 gallons of spirit so that eleven pounds grown at Rouen had enough juice in it to drive an 8 h.p. car for five miles.

Odd Jobs

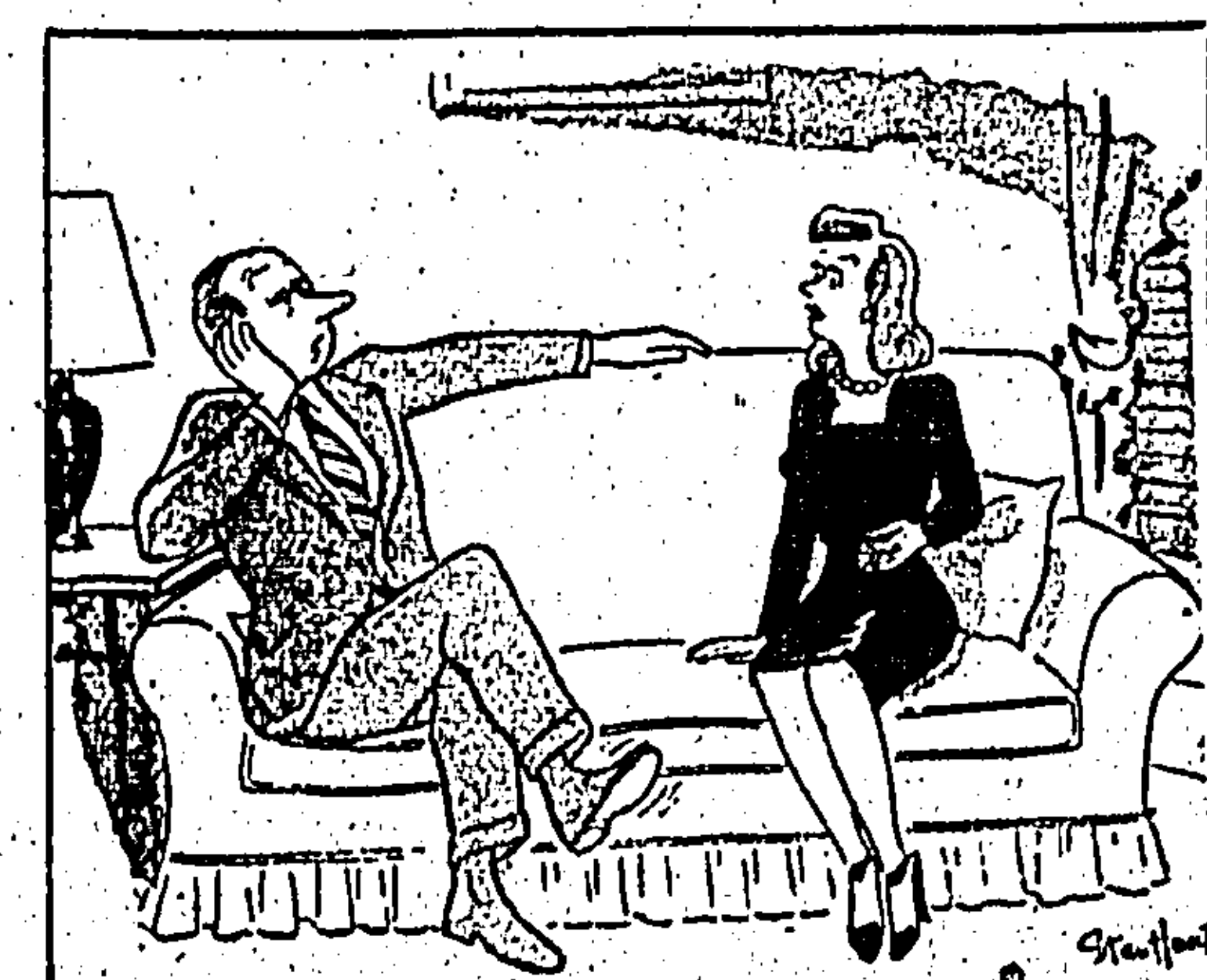
BESIDES using potatoes for eating, drinking, driving cars and creating explosions, they can be made into flour. Potato flour is often called farina and that in its turn has a wide variety of uses. Cooks put it in puddings, Lancashire cotton manufacturers use it in one of their finishing processes, and mothers powder their babies with it.

The patterns on hand-printed curtains are often put on with blocks made of raw potatoes. The clothed soul has become a hypochondriac. It has to be treated for diseases caused by different kinds of virus, fungus and bacteria and it is preyed on by leishmaniasis, and the Colorado beetle. About 50 Colorado beetles were found in Britain last year and 75 in 1946.

Are You Sure?

Answers on Page 11

1. The muzzlin is—
A Mohammedan call to prayer; an Arab liquor; the name of a Libyan palace; an animal found in Burma?
2. Can you name a common British weed from which may be made—
Wine, coffee, salad, cure for warts?
3. Ally Sloper was—
Steep lane, comic character in newspaper, Turkish migrant, large marble?
4. Noah's ark came to rest upon the mountain of—
Ararat, Mount of Olives, Carmel, Zion?
5. One of these counties has no seaboard—
Westmorland, Glamorgan, Hereford, Dorset, Cumberland, Durham?
6. If you were to lapidate a coconut you would—
Pelt it with stones, drink the milk, cut it in pieces, shave it?
7. The busiest railway station in the world is in—
York, Calcutta, Melbourne?
8. A cromlech is—
Relic of Oliver Cromwell, prehistoric structure of stone, reddish brown ore?
9. A domino is—
Cloak, hat, shoe, veil, fan?
10. Which of these Dickens's characters knew Mr Wackford Squeers—
Oliver, Twist, Nicholas Nickleby, Tiny Tim, Mr Pickwick?



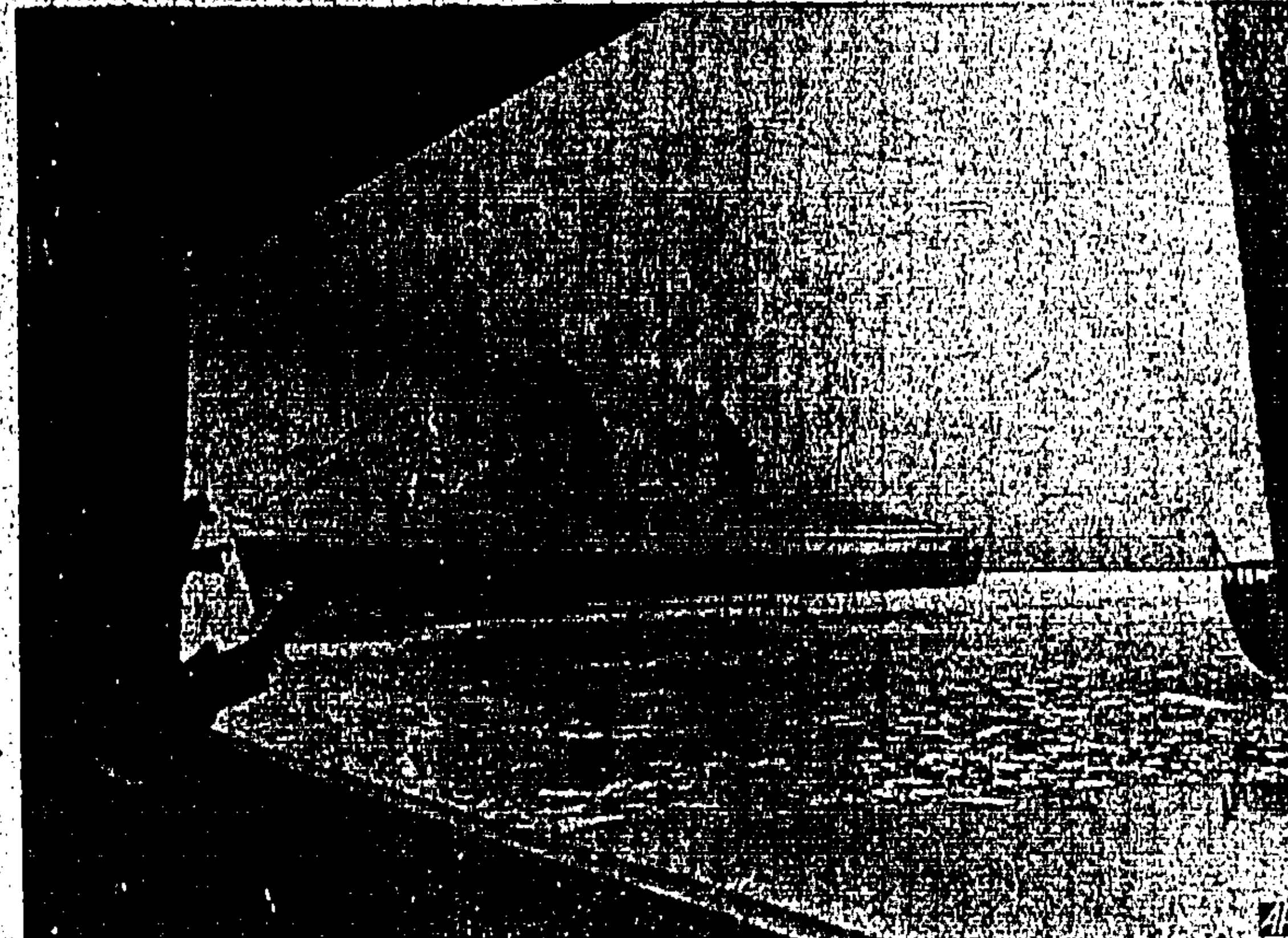
"If I should court you for a reasonable length of time, Dora, and eventually propose, would you marry me?"



PREPARING FOR ARABS—Sandbags for defence works are filled by Jewish girls in Jerusalem's Montefiore quarter. The girls belong to a few families remaining with members of the Haganah in the section which has been under attack by Arab snipers.



PALS—Mommy's Blue Devil, old English sheep dog owned by Mrs. Mona Kucker, of Harrison, New York, looks down at the tiny chihuahua, Olenik's Princess Patricia, at the New York dog show.



THE QUEEN IS OFF TO EUROPE—The British liner Queen Elizabeth sails from her pier through the mist and icy waters of New York harbour on route to Europe.



BEAUTY QUEENS MEET—Jacqueline Donny (left), Miss Paris of 1947, and Audrey Smith, London's 1947 Queen of Queens, prepare to leave London for South Africa to serve as judges in a beauty contest.



GARY COOPERS GO SKIING—Actor Gary Cooper (left), Mrs. Cooper (right), and daughter Maria pose with ski instructor Ford Iselin at Aspen, Colorado.

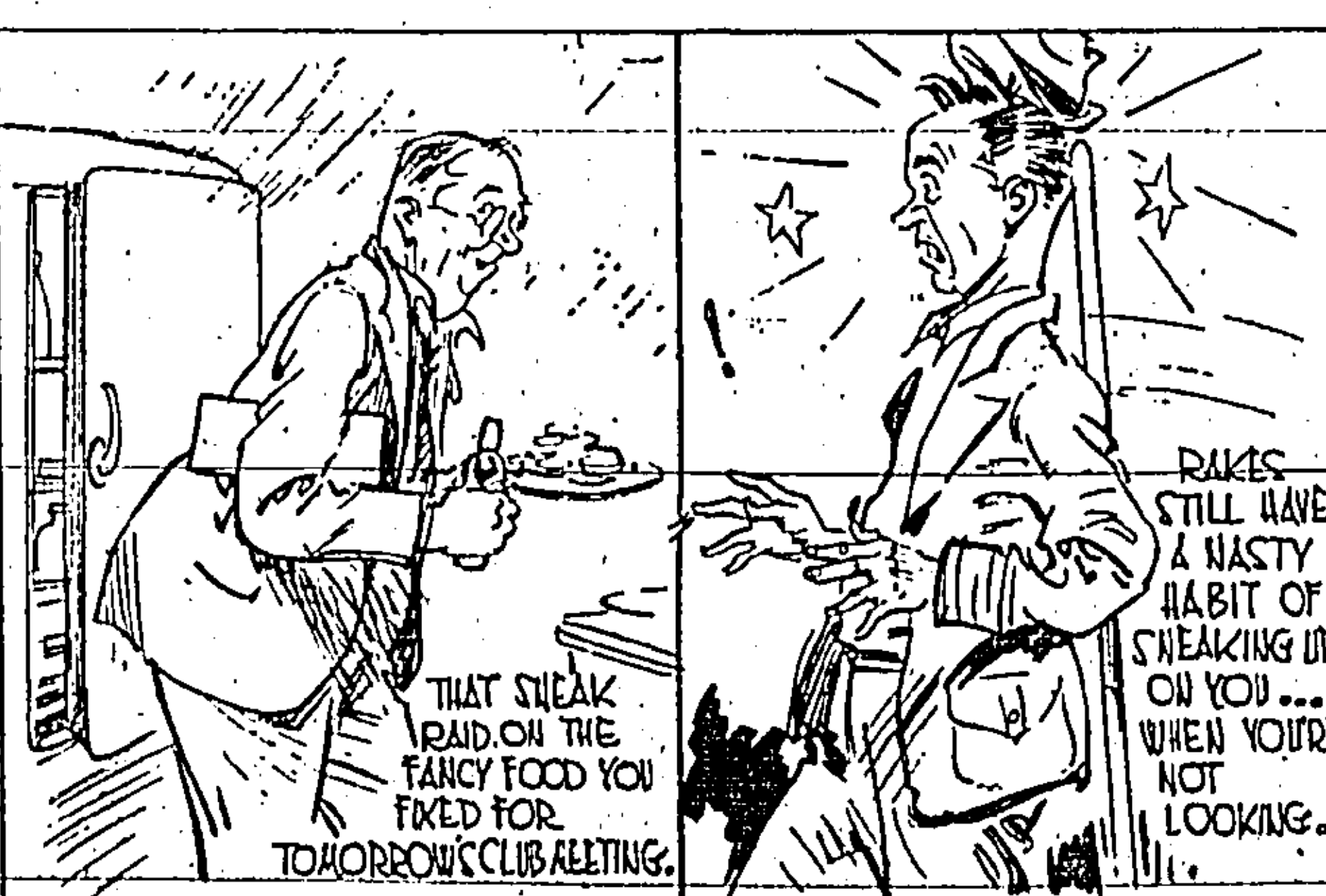


ROOSEVELT BABY BAPTISED—Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, month-old daughter of James and Romelle Schneider Roosevelt, appears none too happy after her christening at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Beverly Hills, California.

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SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY

EVERY SATURDAY EASTER BONNETS



Alvin Colby, San Mateo, Calif., hardware store employee, shows Rosemary Idle (left) some Easter bonnets he has made from material in the store. Miss Idle wears a hat made from fine mesh wire, a glass bowl, glass drawer pulls and a clothes brush. The hats he holds are made from baskets, pan cleaners, plastic straws and brushes. (APWIREPHOTO).

Put a flower in your hat for spring . . .

by CAROLINE FOX

BEGUILING little straw bonnets are coming for the spring. They perch lightly on the head, are festooned with flowers and birds, and tie under the chin with bows of tulle or velvet streamers.

With them will be worn dresses and suits with rounded shoulders, diminutive waists, emphasised hips, and longer than ever skirts.

Quite the prettiest skirt I saw at Adele's spring show looked like a half-open parachute with its gorges billowing.

Alas, it is only likely to land over-seas.

But the new fullness is produced in other ways, notably by original use of pleating.

narrow pleats stitched down to the knee, then allowed to splay—unpressed—pleats like fluted gorges that only start from the scalloped edge of a very long bodice. . . . groups of narrow pleats that are inset in the skirt side, like godets. . . . narrow flat pleats at the back of the skirt only, its front quite plain. . . . little knife-edged pleats that reach from the waist to about 12 inches above the hem, and are then pressed out leaving a pretty hem fullness.

Clever design

ROUNDED shoulders—which make the old familiar square shoulder look like a guardsman on parade—were very cleverly designed, often being cut in one with a curved or scalloped yoke.

And details was enlivening. . . . fastenings like dulled silver puzzles on a grey flannel

suit. . . . curved silver daggers on chains, buttoning a grey hopack two-piece. . . . black satin to bind the edges of a black town suit with long straight skirt, long jacket and long revers, its new-old look reminiscent of the "tailleur" of the 20s. . . . a navy and white checked tulle blouse with matching winged pillbox worn with a navy suit. . . . lots of white embroidered "flingerie" blouses such as mother used to wear with boaters. . . .

Nicest outfit was a navy three-tier skirt, very slender, worn with a scarlet tie-silk tunic with wrapped middle showing beneath a brief navy bolero faced with scarlet silk.

Highwayman coat

MOST theatrical was a three-piece designed for air travel when that is possible again.

There was a caped highwayman coat of black and white check over a check skirt and what appeared to be a bright red wool blouse.

But wait—the skirt unbuttoned discreetly at the back and, removed, revealed a red dress which, topped by a frivolous red hat in place of a travel hat, would take its wearer out to dinner at whatever destination she was lucky enough to reach?

1880 inspiration

A FRIEND in Paris tells me that a little or no straw is used in the new small dainty hats preparing for the spring.

Fashions in Paris, she says, are inspired by the 1880 or "grande époque" period. Hats will be short or turned up in the back, leaving the nape uncovered.

They will be worn tilted forward and almost straight on the head, the opposite to what we are wearing now.

Hair styles will have to be altered to accompany these hats, and curls in the back will have to be shorter and the swept-up hair style will come back, also fringes.

Hats will have big bows, large, wide quills, and lots of veils and flowers—not the usual flowers.

The flowers are of the same materials as the hats, often flowered prints, silks and mousselines of the "Pompadour" type. There will be lots of pastel shades for hats and a few plaid silks.

A new nylon nail varnish has appeared in Paris. It is supposed to be unusually durable.



STILLMAN'S Freckle Cream
FOR CLEAR SKIN

Stillman's Freckle Cream contains certain ingredients which act as a temporary "black-out" against the formation of pigment. Next it favors the retention of fat globules in the skin which helps to smooth out lines and creases.

It's easy to use—just smooth on at night before retiring and let it work while you sleep. After using just one regular sized jar you will find your complexion so improved that you will need no urging to continue using Stillman's Freckle Cream.



Typical Paris spring hat with flowers at the back.

WOMANSENSE

FULL-PAGE FEATURE

"HUSBANDS MAKE THEM SPARTANS"—Emily Hahn

Former Hongkong Novelist says the English wife works too hard

WITH her labour-saving, coupon-saving clothes, her well-trained habit of standing in queues, the Englishwoman shocked me when I first came back to England in 1946.

She looked overworked and dull, with the boredom of fatigue—a boredom which is even deadlier than that of too much leisure.

Today she looks better to my eye. I think the British Housewife is smartening up, though I don't know quite how she does it. I suppose that after seven years of this and that crisis, even the greatest bulk of work shakes itself down into smaller volume.

As an opinionated American, I have been wondering if the Englishwoman, admirable as she is, hasn't unwittingly brought a good deal of trouble on her own head. This suggestion derives, I suppose, from the ideas I used to have about the women here 20 years ago. It seemed to me then that Englishwomen took a terrific lot of punishment.

I WENT home to the States after my first transatlantic visit, and told my girl friends about it. "They might as well be men," I said. "Girls in England actually pay their own way on dates."

"No. Why do they do it?"

"Well, they want to go to the movies, you see, and that's the only

way they can. Men almost never pay for women in England."

"But are girls paid as much at their jobs as the men are?"

"No," I said. "That way, it's just like America."

"I guess there just aren't enough men to go around. But the women don't seem to mind, that's the funny part; they're independent as men. Terribly good sports. And the older women are terrifying—they'll talk to you by the hour about politics and international relations and conditions among factory workers."

"And the way the men treat their wives! They never help them out of cars, and they expect them to keep up when they walk fast—oh, it's awful."

"An Englishman," I said, "treats his wife exactly as if she were another man."

THAT was 20 years ago, remember. Since then, women in the States have learned to take a little interest in politics and international relations. Since then there are fewer women per man in the United Kingdom, and fewer men per woman in the United States.

But still, looking around me in the queue these days, I sometimes think that English women and this life a little harder than necessary, because they bear a double burden.

Not only are they called on to be women, which in these days means a full-time job 26 hours out of the 24, but they must be men as well.

NEW YORK. not only mean increased return for farm workers but the increased efficiency would benefit the nation as a whole."

WHEN a woman enters public life—especially a pretty Philippine—things begin happening pretty fast.

So when the first woman to be admitted to the Philippine cabinet, Senora Asuncion Perez, returns to Manila in May, she'll be brimming with ideas on social improvement.

Senora Perez, Commissioner of Social Welfare, has been studying social trends and practices in the United States with an eye to incorporating some in Philippine life.

A longtime friend of the underprivileged for whom her charitable work has won her repeated recognition in the Philippines, Senora Perez is in a sense on a twofold mission. Along with visiting various government and social agencies for ideas, she is also addressing women's and other clubs on social and economic problems in the Philippines.

She recently outlined to a luncheon group of the United Council of Chinese Women a few of the things she had seen during her tour. While her duties also include serving as delegate to the United Nations who has spent considerable time at the Federal Security Agency and Department of Agriculture.

"Of course the United States is so much greater than the Philippines," she said, "it would be impossible for the Philippines to adopt anything with as wide a scope. However there are three social ideas that have greatly impressed me and I would urge:

"1. A general overall relief programme
"2. Aid to dependent children
"3. Widows pensions."

Another feature of American communal life which impressed her has been the Community Chest programme. This is a system of nationwide, non-sectarian civic aid for the underprivileged in which several charitable and social welfare groups participate.

As for agriculture, Senora Perez said she would propose that the Philippines undertake a Farm Loan Programme whereby her country's agricultural resources will be more fully developed.

And in this respect, she says, "I am a great believer in education. Therefore I hope we too will be able to institute something like the American farm education extension programme. With a plan like that, the most modern farming methods could be laid before the very people that work on farms. This would



Seen in the West End . . . For and at that outfit almost gives a Roman gladiator effect.

Glamour gowns



It's Chinese coolie in style but the material—satin—comes from West Africa. Colour scheme is off-white on chocolate brown. In the new "halcyon blue" and also from the Matilda Etches collection.

COUPONS-FOR-DOLLARS PLAN TO SELL CLOTHING

DETAILS of a scheme by which "hard currency" visitors from U.S.A., Canada and Argentina may buy special clothing coupons here to make purchases direct from shops are being considered by the Board of Trade. An announcement will be made in Parliament soon.

It is proposed that booklets of six vouchers should be sold at banks at 100 dol. (£25) each against dollar bills or travellers' cheques.

The scheme is approved by the first booklets will be ready in time for overseas buyers to the British Industries Fair, which opens on May 3.

"No limit!" There would be no limit to the number of vouchers which visitors from the U.S., Canada and Argentina could buy.

Savile-row suits, one of our most popular export "lines," would become available to dollar tourists who could go into a shop and order one, putting down one voucher in lieu of coupons.

Passports would have to be presented when purchases were made, to prevent black market dealings in dollars by Britons.

The Treasury would gain dollars not only from the sale of each booklet, but by the fact that visitors who bought clothes here would also pay purchase tax.

Britons abroad, too At present foreign visitors may buy clothes without presenting coupons and without paying purchase tax, provided that the garments are delivered to their ship or airliner, or to their home abroad.

British subjects who live in the U.S., Canada and Argentina would also be able to buy the proposed voucher booklets.

A special issue of 12 coupons for visitors to the Olympia Games is to be announced soon.

Princess' Necklace Starts Vogue

THE red and yellow gold not brooch with floral design set with diamonds and rubies, which Princess Elizabeth chose as a wedding present from the jewellery trade, has started a vogue for similar all-gem sprays in gold, silver, platinum and palladium.

At the Goldsmith's Hall, 470 designs have been entered for the national competition for new jewellery and silverware to be made for the British Industries Fair.

New trends rely on craftsmanship and traditional design. Gone is the large chunky costume piece.

Most elegant designs are for the composite jewellery sets with diamonds in beautiful and intricate platinum settings. Some consist of tiaras, breaking up into necklaces, bracelet, brooch and ear-clips; others are beautiful necklaces, composed of lapel brooch, two sets of dress clips, ear-clips and bracelets.

phins, mermaids and strange kinds of fish. Lapel brooches will be more popular and prominent. Very attractive are the double-brooch ornaments with a linking chain, such as a jewelled bird chained to a glittering tree, or a sailing ship attached to a diamond anchor.

Rings tend to be larger and more important in design—clusters of many stones rather than single stones.

Hand ornaments are becoming more fashionable. Companion bracelet-rings are linked with decorative chains. One design shows a delicate finger, studded with blue stones and brilliants. Another unusual design is for a wedding ring with a twin-shanked little-finger ring attached.

Winning designs will be executed and exhibited at the BIF exhibition for export buyers. Jewellery at the exhibition will be worth over £1,000,000.

Best market for Britain's fine jewellery at present is South Africa, but scarcity of gold and a world shortage of good stones is hampering the trade.

Eileen Ascroft

WEEK'S SOCIAL AND SPORTING ACTIVITIES IN PICTURES



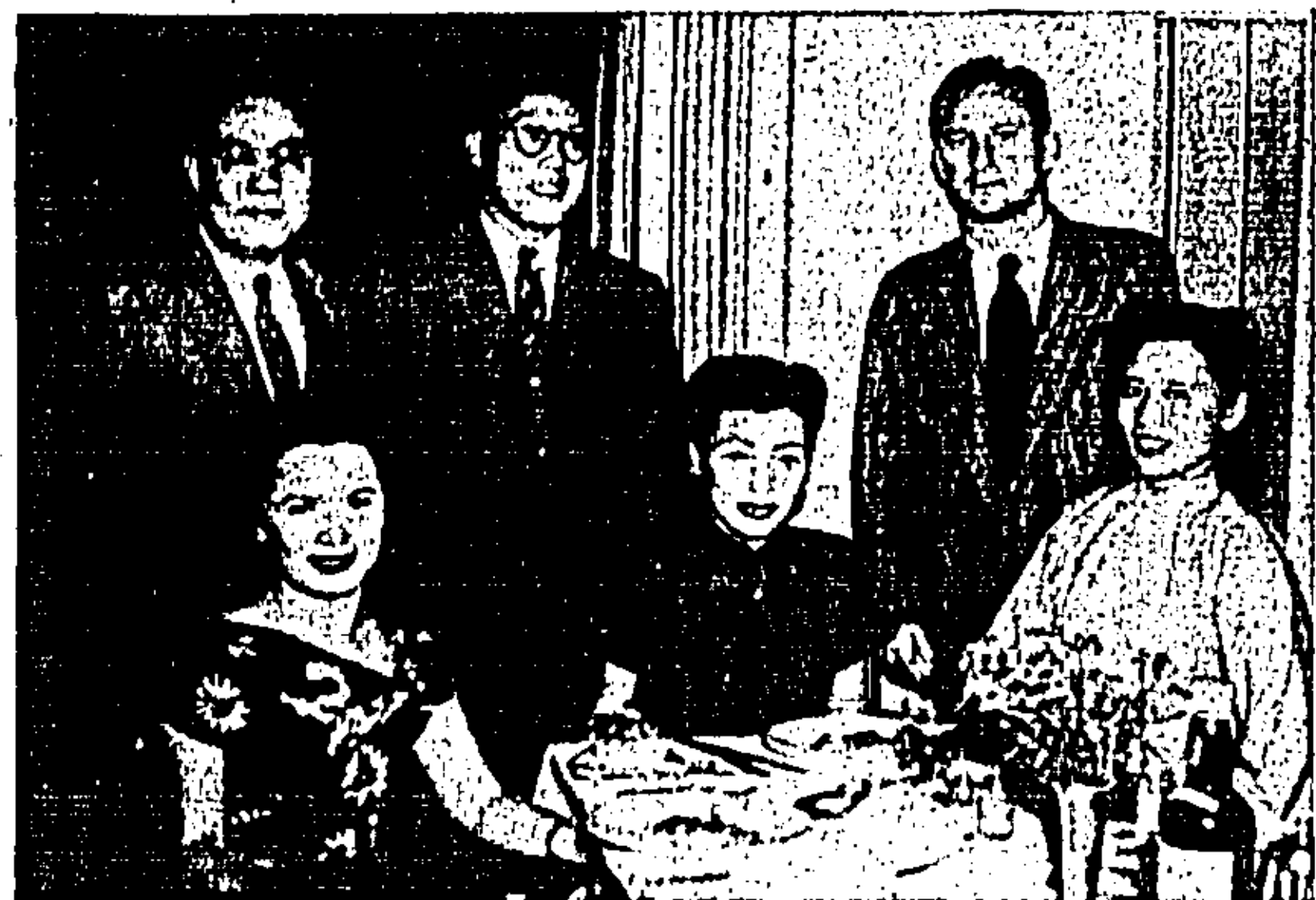
A DANCE in honour of their President, the Hon. Arthur Morse, CBE, who left on furlough by the President Cleveland, was given by the Victoria Recreation Club last week. Picture above shows Mr Morse (fourth from left, seated) with a group of members and their ladies. Right: dancing in progress in the gymnasium. (Photos: King's Studio)



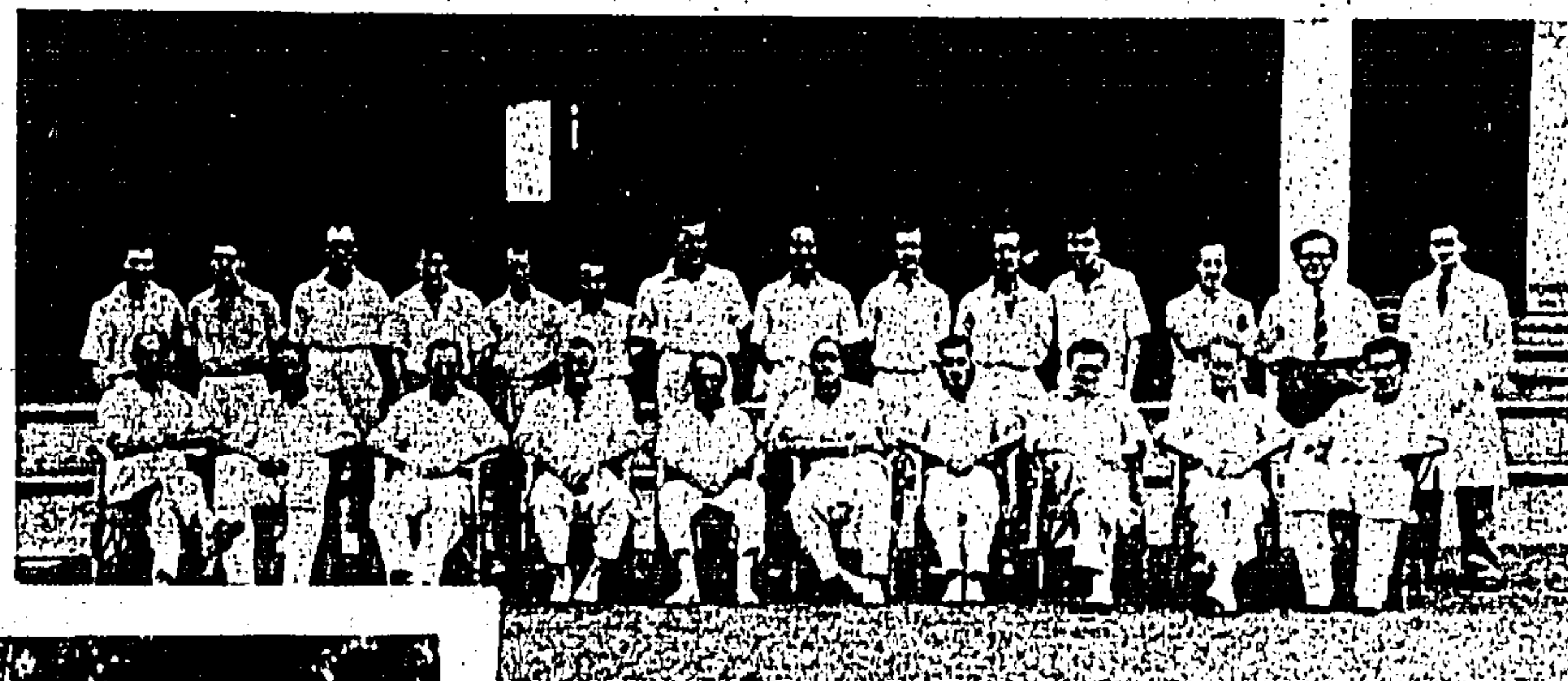
MR WILLIAM MARTIN SIMMONS, manager of the National City Bank, and Mrs Mona Jordan, who were married at the Registry last Saturday, photographed with friends after the ceremony. (Photo: 'Ming Yuen')



BAO DAI, Ex-Emperor of Annam, inspecting an electrical machinery factory at Conova during his recent tour of Europe. The Ex-Emperor returned to Hongkong on Sunday.



THE dance held by the Hongkong University Alumni Association at the Hongkong Hotel last week was very well attended. Two parties are pictured here. Top: Dr S. H. Wong, Mrs I. Fincher, Mr H. L. Fung, Mrs Wong, Mr V. L. Wright and Mrs Fung. Below: Dr G. Choa, Miss M. Kotewall, Mr S. Ma, Mr L. Choa, Miss I. Carvalho, Miss R. Rull and Mr J. Lim. (Photos: Francis Wu)



CAMBRIDGE men in Hongkong boat Oxford by two wickets in a friendly cricket match played last Sunday. Photo shows the two teams. (Photo: Ming Yuen)



DELEGATES from the Hongkong Chinese Manufacturers' Union to the British Industries Fair are (from left) Messrs Lo Houng-hoi, Robert Der, Shum Choy-wah, Ip Ping-chun, U Tat-chee and Wong Hong-ching. They left by the President Cleveland last Saturday.



CHINA won the Governor's Cup at Caroline Hill last week-end. Here HE the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, presents the Cup to Hsu King-shing, China's captain. (Photo: Golden Studio)



TO WIND UP the season, Hongkong Football Club held a successful dinner dance at the Hongkong Hotel last week. Above: Major-Gen. G. W. E. J. Erskine and Club officials honouring a toast. Below left: dancers snapped during the evening. (Photos: Francis Wu and Golden Studio)



MR G. ARNOLD and his bride, formerly Miss Mary Ribeiro, who were married at Rosary Church last Sunday. (Photo: Ming Yuen)

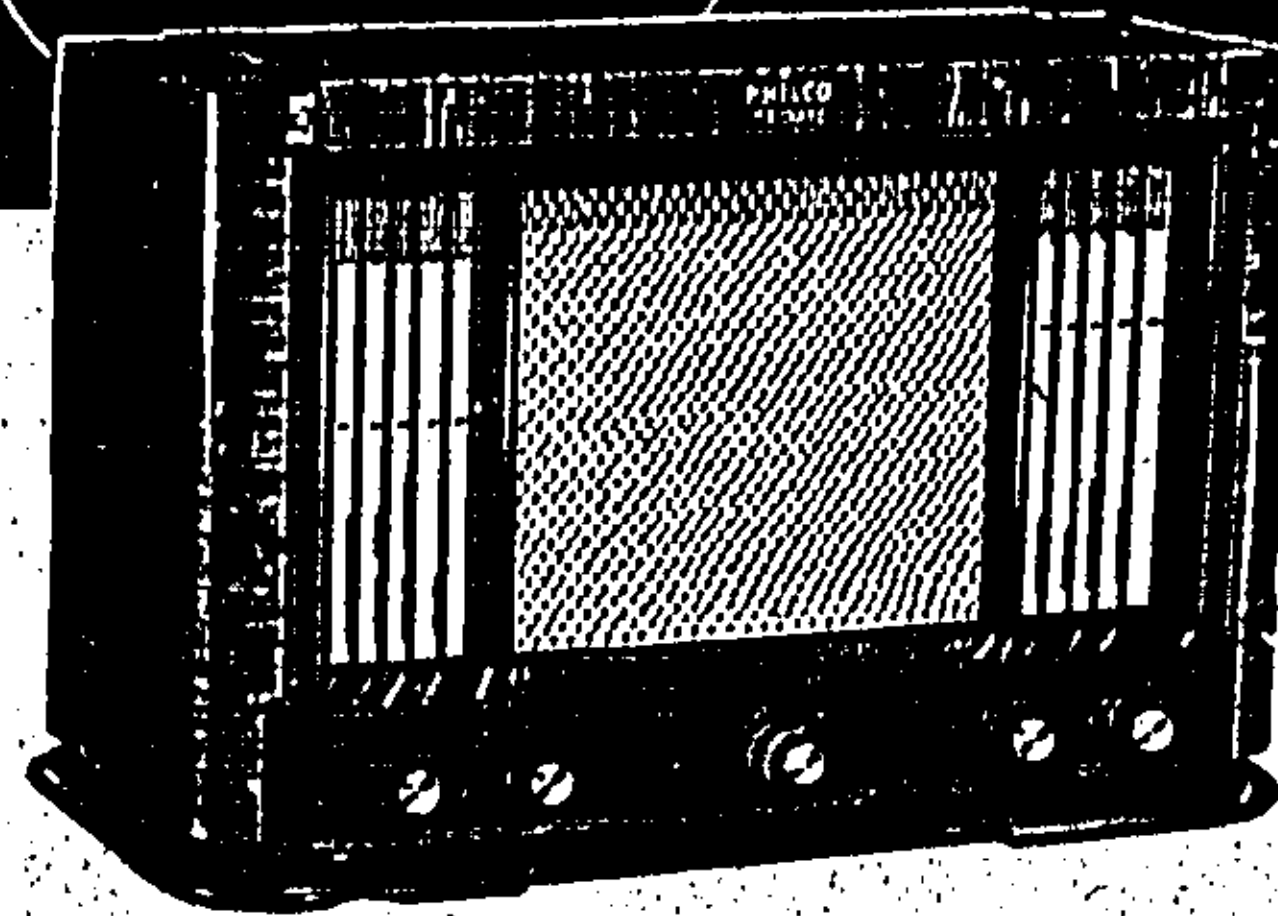


INNISKILLINGS ruggerites who won the seven-a-side shield competition at Happy Valley last Saturday. (Photo: Golden Studio)



MISS Azalea Reynolds, whose Oriental dance was one of the features of the Rotary Club Ball last Monday, organised to raise funds for trachoma clinics. (Photo: Moo Cheung)

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THE SIGNALS HAVE DONE A GRAND JOB

By Capt. D.J. Morgan

HOW many people ever give a thought to the vast re-construction job that has taken place in the telephone systems on Hongkong in the last two years when they pick up a telephone nowadays? Not very many people, I imagine, except perhaps the Hongkong Telephone Company engineers and linemen, and the officers and men of the Royal Corps of Signals, who looked after the Army side of the business and rebuilt the Forces telephone network throughout Hongkong.

A couple of days after the fleet arrived in Hongkong, the surrender of the Japs, General Headquarters flew a Colonel of the Royal Signals into the Colony to get communications working for the British. The first task was, naturally, to locate what was left of the old cable, so that they could economise in material and labour for the reconstruction of the lines. Here they were more fortunate than they had hoped. A former civilian employee of the Signals, Wan Tam Gal, an old hand who had been with Hongkong Signals for twenty years, came up to the first Signals officer, that he saw, told him who he was and offered his services to get hold of as many of the old civilian employees as he could, and help to locate the lines.

DEAD DUCK

LEFT, as they were, with a dead duck of a telephone system on their hands, the Army had to do something—and quickly—to tide the British Military Administration over the interim until something substantial was constructed again. A Naval Line Section of the Royal Signals—a section which works with the Royal Navy, fixing up their shore communications when they come into port—solved the problem by putting up a two-hundred-line field exchange of the type used at battle headquarters, and running lines out to all essential subscribers.

Meanwhile, sections of British and Indian Signals were brought in from the Burma Army to tackle the big job. With a company headquarters also flown in from Burma, and a Royal Marine Signal Company under command, they were ready to start. They were called the Hongkong Signal Company, which has since become known as the Hongkong Signal Squadron.

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OLD HANDS HELP

AT that time—January, 1946—the Signals were fortunate enough to have men with years of experience at the kind of job which they were going to tackle. Most of the old hands who had been doing the job for ten or fifteen years were still serving, and they knew too many tricks of their trade to lose any sleep over it. After Burma they were probably glad to have a quiet, steady job for a while.

Later in the year up in the China Command building, they built a five-hundred-line exchange, and then the Royal Engineers renovated the exchange building around it—cart before horse, but that is the way it was actually done. A typhoon blew quite a bit of it away when it was half done, too!

Digging and line parties tested old lines and dug new ones in until the 113 miles of multi-core cable again stretched from the Headquarters out to Stanley, Lyemun, Stonecutters Island, Whitfield Barracks, San Wai and half a dozen other places where subsidiary exchanges were put up to take some of the weight off the main. Cables carrying perhaps five hundred pairs of wires as they came out of the exchange were broken down until every pair of wires ended up in the right telephone. And in the exchange itself, the thousands of lines had to be joined on to the right contacts and given the right numbers. That sort of thing probably leads to the popular belief that it helps to be a signalman, and if you are not mad to start with, you soon will be.

It was in the process of digging new lines in that they burst a water main and nearly washed the Wan-chai district out to sea.

THEY SAY IT'S EASY

OUT at Lyemun and Stanley, they set up mammoth receivers, and transmitters which maintained communication by radio telephone to General Headquarters at Singapore. How two sets as wide apart as that enables a person sitting at a desk in Hongkong to speak to someone sitting at a desk in Singapore, where the sending and receiving sets are presumably just apart, is still a mystery to me—and so it will remain, though the Signals say it's just too easy.

Nowadays, the Hongkong Signal Squadron handles all Army, and a lot of RAF traffic, to the rest of the world, and diplomatic traffic to Nanking, with teleprinters that encode and decode messages as they come or go.

It is fortunate that the Squadron has been able to put the telecommunications back on the old footing, or better, because by this time, they, in common with most other branches of the Army, are suffering from acute manpower shortage, and more acutely from a shortage of really

highly trained men. The trained linemen who, at the beginning of 1946, could put a five-hundred-line exchange together is a "rare bird" today. Ever since releases started to drain away their highly competent regular soldier signallers, and wartime soldiers who had learnt their jobs inside out, the Signal Squadron has been fighting an uphill battle to maintain the efficiency with which they have always served the Army since they were formed.

For some indication of the standard they expected, and got, from their signallers, just consider the course of training they prescribed for them before the war. A boy joining the army at the age of fourteen was sent to G. P. O. at Manchester before the stores crosses were out of his uniform, and there he stayed for two years learning to be a third-class line operator. Another five years with his unit brought him up to a second class signaller, and then he went off on a course of Fort Signals, either to Plymouth or Chatham. After fifteen years or so you find him as a first-class operator able to do any job in the book—and if he's pretty good, he's usually a sergeant too by this time.

SEFTON DELMER'S NEWSMAP

No, it's hardly like Munich!



Franco gives a point to please U.S.

EXPERTS of the American State Department are inclined to take the Communist coup in Prague pretty calmly. In their view it does not fundamentally alter the European balance of power. I agree with them.

Memory of the events of 1938 and 1939 is prompting politicians everywhere to attach a greater strategic significance to the changes than they really possess.

In my view the analogy between 1938 and 1948 is only superficial.

In 1938 Munich put the Germans in control of a country which had until then been aligned against them.

But the Czechoslovakia of 1948 has been a Soviet satellite ever since the Russians drove the Germans out of there in 1945.

What happened now was that (1) a Cabinet in which Communists had most of the say was replaced by one in which Communists have all the say; (2) the chance that existed until then of a Communist seizure in the coming elections was eliminated; (3) the rule of law which had been reintroduced in Czechoslovakia since May 1, 1947, was abolished in favour of terrorism by Communist action squads.

Police rule

THOSE events are of drastic significance for the Czechs and Slovaks, who from now on are exposed once more to arbitrary police rule.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

THE startling ideas of Dr Strabismus (Whom God Preserve) of Utrecht are having their effect on American science. The other day Professor C. V. R. Thompson wrote of "a siren that makes so much noise that it generates sufficient heat to kill a mouse in a minute." This must be a near relation of the Doctor's battery, which generates so much heat that it makes a noise loud enough to kill a fly a mile away. This is certainly sending a whale to catch a sprat, and the whole elaborate business might be avoided by simply controlling a flying mouse-trap by radio. When within "striking distance" of a mouse, the trap would make enough noise to generate enough heat to release a blob of electric cheese. When touched by the mouse, the cheese would ring a little bell to summon the nearest cat.

Rehearsal

MR COLIN VELVETTE led the three Persians to a corner of the stage where a rehearsal was in progress. The hairy man in the hairy suit was shouting warily. A silvering girl was standing on her toes with one hand in the air and

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I didn't realize how many boys I've had romances with till I looked through this last year's diary—I wonder what they'll be like if I ever have dates with them!"

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But they do not fundamentally change the relation of Czechoslovakia to the Western world. Prague's complete dependence on Moscow was already clarified in July when Czechoslovakia (in common with the other satellites), under orders from Moscow, withdrew from the Marshall plan discussions.

The importance of the 1938 collapse was that it prepared the ground for further surrenders. German force seemed irresistible in a disarmed world. There was no one to face it.

And now?

BUT the Soviet Union's armed forces are a long way from enjoying the unquestioned superiority Hitler's armed forces held in 1938 and 1939.

To those who thinking of 1938, say "now we have the collapse of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, and Italy." I have this answer:

The Prague coup, though comparable in intention to aggression to Hitler's Prague moves, is not part of a new wave of expansionist imperialism. It is a move of defensive consolidation of what the Soviets had already gained. They are taking no chances of Czechoslovakia or any other neighbour being seduced into the Western camp by the temptations of the Marshall plan.

I am not saying that Czechoslovakia might not at some future date become the base of a Communist push to "hasten" the process of Communisation in the West. But "some future date" is not now. And there is a lot we can still do to avoid it.

All this makes 1948 very different from 1938.

★ B

OTH Generalissimo Franco and the Americans have made important modifications of policy which bring ostracized totalitarian Spain closer to Marshall aid and the Western camp.

The U.S. has made a bargain with Franco. Spain will (1) surrender the stocks of German gold now in Spain to the common pool; (2) conclude a satisfactory agreement concerning the treatment of German assets in Spain. In return the U.S. will (1) unfreeze Spain's dollar assets in the U.S.; (2) give permission to U.S. capitalists to make substantial loans to Spain.

American capitalists are already visiting Spain discussing loans for Spanish industries worth approximately 50,000,000 dollars.

These private enterprises have obtained from Franco a concession of considerable significance. The Spanish authorities have promised that American money loaned to Spanish enterprises shall be used only for the purposes designated, that neither the State-controlled trade union syndicates nor the State Institute of Commerce and Industry shall have any say in how the money is applied or spent.

In other words Franco has agreed to modify his authoritarian economy, with its insistence on State control in industry, to meet the demands of American capital. It is an important first step which may be followed by other similar modifications—economic and political—making Spain a more attractive proposition than it is at present.

FUGITIVE

★ A N S.S. leader on the run is Count Basewitz-Behr. During the war he was Himmler's police chief in the Ukraine. Now he is wanted by the Russians as a war criminal.

On September 10 last year he was extradited by the British to the Russians. Shortly after that British Intelligence men got word that the clandestine S.S. organisation meant to free him. But they did not pass on the news to the Russians. They did not believe the S.S. could do it.

Last month American police picked up Basewitz-Behr in Bremen. His S.S. friends had succeeded in springing him from the Russian prison. And before the Americans could hand him back to the Russians he had escaped again. He is on the loose now.

CORPSE

★ U NRRRA may live longer as a corpse than as a live body. Officially Unrrra died, after a life of a little over two years, in June, 1947.

But I find his corpse still demanding a lot of attention. It occupies four buildings in the West End of London, and the ground floor of a fifth. It employs a major-general and a staff of 437. In Europe Unrrra still has six so-called "receptor" stations distributing the last of its bounty—in Hamburg, Belgrade, Prague, Trieste, Rome and Athens.

Official forecast is that "winding up" of Unrrra will keep the boys and girls busy until the late autumn—perhaps even until the end of the year. And then what is left will move to the U.S. for the writing of Unrrra's history and the final agony.

Which means at least two years and a bit of life after death for Unrrra. And maybe a good bit after that.

Who did the murder for which Oscar Slater served 18 years?

A man lets out the secret

by BRENDAN KEMMET



Oscar Slater

A FEW weeks ago Oscar Slater died. He holds an enduring place in the records of crime as a man who served 18 years in jail for a murder he did not commit. After his release he was given £5,000 in compensation.

Slater was convicted of the murder of Miss Marion Gilchrist, an 82-year-old woman found dead with her head battered in her home in West Princes-street, Glasgow.

Who committed the crime for which Slater suffered so long and so acutely?

A couple of weeks later, moved by the news of the death of Slater, a man broke a silence he had kept for 40 years.

He came to me in the Glasgow office of the Scottish Sunday Express and said: "I know who committed the murder. I wish now to tell the story that would have saved Slater and sent two men to the gallows."

The man is 59. He has spent much of his life in prison.

At the time of the Slater case he was one of a gang of thieves in Glasgow.

This is his story:—

Four in gang

"THERE were four of us in the gang. The other three were:—

J— was always well dressed. His appearance and general build much resembled Slater's. But he was clean-shaven, whereas Slater had a moustache.

At that time he was aged about 22-25.

W— was not so much like Slater in build, but he had a broken nose (like Slater) and a moustache. He was about 40.

G—, a barman, the only married man of the four, at one time fairly prosperous.

Man who did it

J— was the man who struck Miss Gilchrist down.

A fifth man, whom I never met, comes into the story. He was the brain behind our robberies. He used to supply us, through W—, with information about the contents of houses, gleaned from charwomen and daily helps.

Before the Gilchrist murder a charwoman had told "The Brain" that in West Princes-street was an old woman who lived alone, with a large sum of money and a large quantity of jewellery in the house.

W— brought us that news. But the address he gave us was that of a Miss Crosbie, another old lady who lived alone near Miss Gilchrist, but who, I have since found reason to believe, was poorly off.

"The Brain," I think, had got the addresses of Miss Gilchrist and Miss Crosbie mixed up.

Watched for weeks

For weeks we kept watch on the house of Miss Crosbie. Never once were we lucky enough to catch her leaving the house unattended.

Each of us took turns of visiting, on one pretext or another, but on each occasion Miss Crosbie answered the door.

I posed as a window cleaner; J— and G— as insurance agents.

During those weeks of watching the name of Miss Gilchrist was never mentioned. I did not know of her existence until she ceased to exist.

A few months before the murder G— and I were arrested on a charge of roset (receiving stolen goods). He got six months I got twelve. After our arrest, "The Brain" seems either to have discovered his error or for some reason suggested that we should not

gested switching to Miss Gilchrist's house.

The murder was committed while I was in prison.

The first I heard of it was when a Glasgow detective named Gordon came to see me in Barlinnie Prison.

Gordon, had he but known it, was on the right track....

He had information, he said, that I, "and others unknown," had been watching and planning a robbery in the vicinity of the crime. "Who were the others?" he demanded.

I not only refused information, but I stoutly denied all knowledge of the affair.

Some months after my release, the first instalment of fate's "bill of costs" for my silence was presented.

Other charges

Gordon pounced on me for housebreaking, and brought several other charges against me. I was sent to a High Court, and received a five years' sentence.

I was 21 years old. A sentence of that type on a man of my age was rare. I never again was sentenced in any court other than a High Court. My sentences rose with every conviction.

So for the greater part of the next 20 years I toiled and suffered the granite quarries of Peterhead Prison—alongside Slater, the man I should have saved.

In 1921 I had six weeks of liberty, and for the first time in 13 years met W—. We met in a public house in Crown-street, Glasgow.

W— was more alarmed than pleased to see me. He was agitated throughout all of the brief time we spent together. But he did tell me what had happened on the night of the Gilchrist murder.

W— he said, kept watch. I went with his jemmy to the house. He rang the bell. Miss Gilchrist, thinking it was her maid Helen Lambie (witness at the Slater trial) coming back, opened the door, and then returned to her dining-room. J— struck at Miss Gilchrist, but did not knock her out as he expected. So he followed her, striking again and again with his jemmy, until she collapsed.

By this time the people underneath had become alarmed, and were making for Miss Gilchrist's house. J— had no time to hunt for money or jewellery. He may have snatched a piece or two hurriedly before he was disturbed, but to the best of my knowledge the two men gained nothing by the murder.

Now at the time of the trial a Miss Agnes Brown, a school-teacher, told the police that two men rushed past her in West Princes-street. One, she said, had his arm pressed close to his side.

That was J—, supporting the jemmy under his jacket.

Miss Brown, confronted by Slater at the identification parade, did not pick him. She knew that neither of the men who passed her that night was the murderer.

She was not called as a witness at the trial.

Slater's outburst

The jemmy was thrown into the River Kelvin. J—, who lived in Partick, went home by subway.

From the day of that meeting with W— I have never seen any of the old gang. If W— is alive today he is over 80.

But Oscar Slater I did see, again and again. We became good friends in Peterhead. We never discussed the murder, for I was terrified to tell of what I knew.

I used to wonder what he would have thought or done had he known that I, his constant companion in suffering, held the secret, and was indirectly the cause of all his misery. Slater felt, sometimes justifiably, that the guards "picked" on him. Early in his sentence, when he spoke but broken English, I have seen him, with his gigantic strength, rush to the platform on which the guards stood, shake it till it trembled, and cry in a voice full of suffering: "Schlater—Schlater—why is it always Slater?"

The outcry over the murder-made the police of that day desperate to secure a conviction.

It was with relief that they pounced on a "tip" which was, according to underworld rumour, sent about Slater by a fellow gambler.

Judge convinced

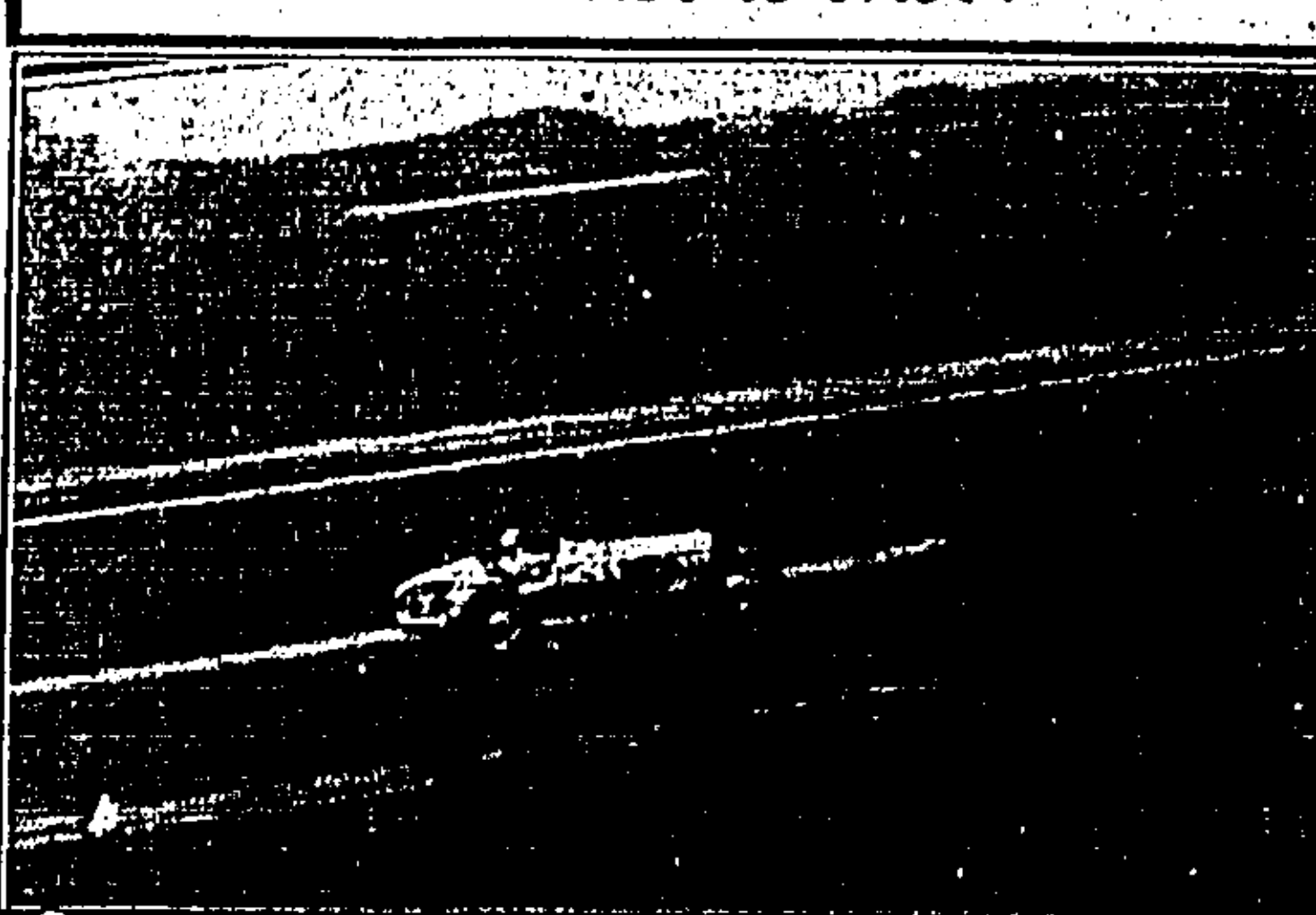
I firmly believe that the only person who was thoroughly convinced of Slater's guilt was the judge who sentenced him. And he was misled by the police who called only a few hand-picked witnesses.

Witnesses who really did matter were never called to give evidence. The verdict hinged on identity. Five witnesses said the man they saw fleeing from the scene of the crime was clean-shaven. Slater had a moustache.

In spite of that, Slater was convicted and sentenced to death.

The Glasgow police, to whom the facts related here have been submitted, say there is no question whatever of the case being reopened.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD HOW FAST IS FAST?



No need for fast shutter speeds here. Panoraming "stopped" this racer.

ASK any good photographer. He'll tell you that all the gadgets in the world won't help the man who isn't able to take a good, sharp, brilliant picture with a simple box camera. Chances are he'll tell you, too, that your Brownie can do a good bit more than you realise.

For example, let's consider panoraming—"panning" in photography. "Panning" is a trick; it requires some practice; but it pays off. For "panning" is a means of your eye to the viewfinder, spot your subject as it approaches, pivot your camera with high shutter speed, and it results in a clear, sharp, and unblurred background, it can be used where action is continuous and follows a prescribed course.

Take a look at that number 47 on the tail of the racer in today's picture. Then stop for a minute and estimate what shutter speed you think you would need to "stop" a racing car in this way as it whizzed around the track.

You say 1/1,000—1/4,000? Wrong. For today's picture was made with an exposure of 1/80 of a second. And, as you probably know, the average box camera shutter speed is approximately 1/35.

But don't feel badly if you guessed wrong. For today's picture was made by "panning," and without panning you probably would have needed a shutter speed of 1/1,000 to stop the car.

"Panning" is particularly suited to pictures of this type. It's done by following the action with your camera and snapping the shutter as it requires some practice; but it pays off. For "panning" is a means of your eye to the viewfinder, spot your subject as it approaches, pivot your camera with high shutter speed, and it results in a clear, sharp, and unblurred background, it can be used where action is continuous and follows a prescribed course.

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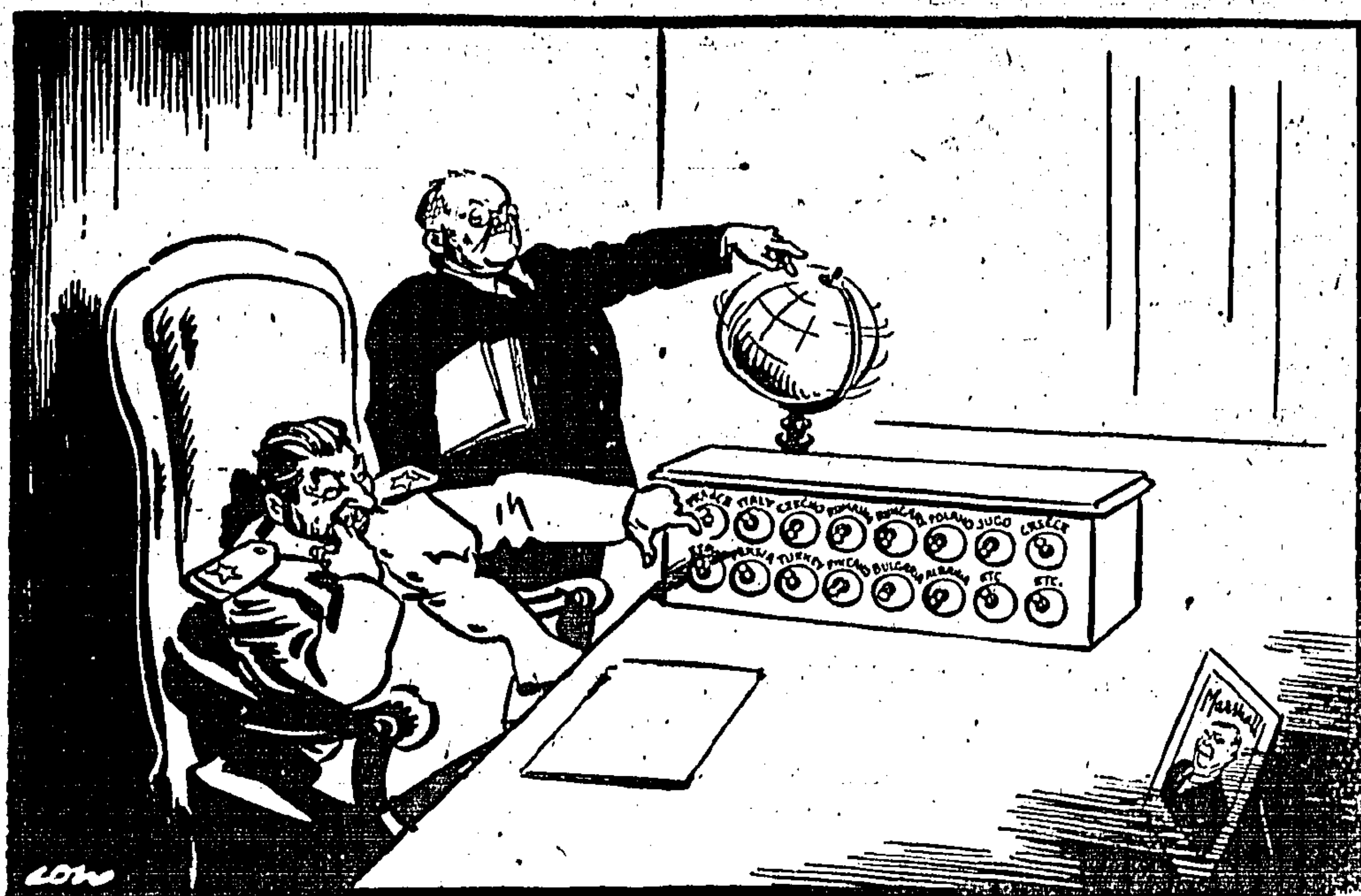
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"WHO'S NEXT TO BE LIBERATED FROM FREEDOM, COMRADE?"

THIS POOR LITTLE RICH COUNTRY

IRAN is the world's poor little rich country. During a two-week plane, train and taxi tour from the Persian Gulf, in the south, to the Russian border, I found the people gracious and hospitable, with a rich heritage, potential prosperity, and yet living in medieval poverty.

Iran's wealth is largely in its oil supplies. Geologists estimate that its mountainous desert terrain are the second biggest pools in the world. But a mere seven tenths of one percent have now been tapped.

There is nothing potential, however, about Iran's poverty. It is real, it is acute and it is widespread.

Shoes are unavailable to the majority of the people, and clothes are patched until the patches patching the patches wear out. Life is lived under the most primitive conditions both in the rural and urban areas. Not one large city has a completely closed sewerage system, and even in Teheran, the capital, open gutters dispose of most of the capital's waste.

Charcoal furnishes what heat the people get during the severe winters, and even an early vintage motor car is a generally unknown luxury.

Agriculture, upon which eight out of ten Iranians depend for their existence, is still in the oxen and bull-drawn plough era. A few of the cities have electricity, telephones, taxis and some paved streets, but you would probably have a tough search finding a thousand population amongst the 16,000,000 population—only one tractor during the entire trip.

Haves And Have-Nots

IRAN is divided into the haves and the have-nots; there is practically no middle class. Unfortunately many of the haves are government officials whose budgets and salaries come out of public funds, for politics—if you are successful—is a most prosperous career, and graft and corruption are acknowledged facts.

Practically every Iranian transaction, from beating a traffic fine to letting of contracts, is oiled with bribes. The government has promised a general house-cleaning and "elimination of corruption by making graft impossible within six months." The citizens wonder.

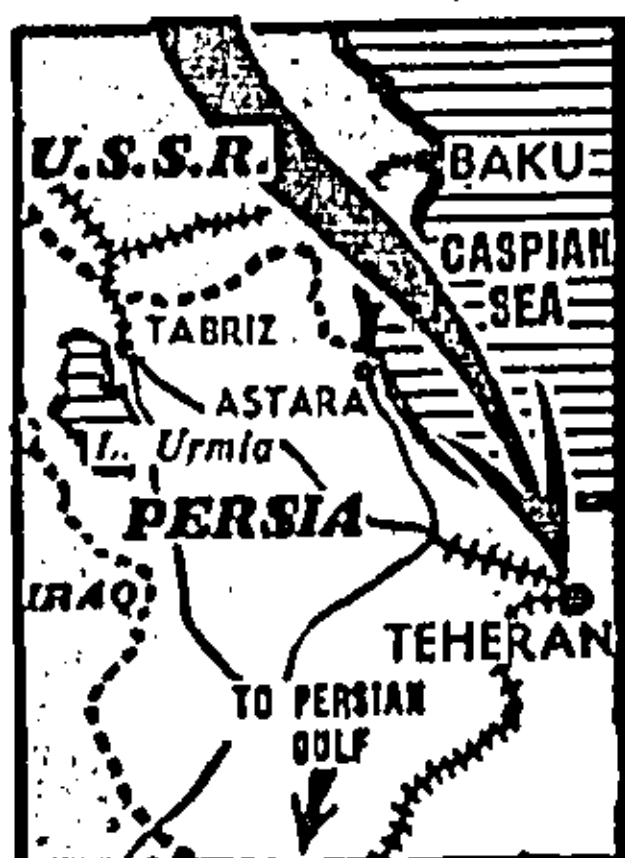
Heavies—millions—around the country's neck is its literacy, which exceeds 95 percent. The education system, like most other cultural activities, is in the dark ages. Schools are orchid rare, and the teachers exist on starvation wages.

Iran's greatest advance during the benevolent dictatorship of Reza Shah Pahlavi, whose 20-year reign picked the country up by its bootstraps, and, by vigorous and well-aimed kicks in the seats of their ragged pants, forced the populace out of its lethargic state. He introduced western civilisation and 20th century methods which accomplished near miracles. Since the Shah's forced exile in 1941, Iran has lost much of its gains and failed to continue its climb upward.

Problem Child

OIL is the country's number one problem child. The Iranians lack the confidence to attempt development themselves, yet they fear foreign exploitation. The only nation interested in the northern areas is Russia. The British are content with their holdings in southern and western Iran, and American capital will never risk an investment so close to the hem of the Iron Curtain.

Russia is Iran's public enemy number one. Whether fancied or real, the Iranians live in fear of a Red Army invasion, and what little energy the country possesses is absorbed in the cat and mouse game of keeping it free from Soviet domination. Government officials maintain that Russia is determined to include their country in the USSR as the Soviets want an outlet to the Persian Gulf plus the oil and mineral resources.



A two-week plane, train and taxi tour through Iran—from the Persian Gulf to the Russian border—with Robert C. Miller, United Press Staff Correspondent

Many of the Iranians in the north, however, have lost much of their fear of the Russians after having lived under the Red-sponsored "democratic" regime for a year. From December 1945 to December 1946, the Soviets attempted to set up an "independent" state in Azerbaijan province. There was admittedly ruthless liquidation of any opposition to the Democrats, but the average Azerbaijanian discovered that the new government was an efficient, aggressive organisation which carried out reforms that had been long promised but undelivered by the Iranian government.

Only Promises

LIVING standards were raised among the masses, and even the most vehement anti-Communists agreed that Pahlavi's Democrats accomplished more in a year than the Iranian government had done—for Azerbaijan in 20.

Today the border province is safely back in the government corral, and the area is being purged of pro-Communist elements. Police and military forces are maintaining "peace and quiet" in the area, and the situation is completely under control.

The old inefficiency of the government has returned too. Teheran is again promising the Azerbaijanians better roads, more schools, improved living conditions and a new social reforms. So far they have only been promises, and the people are beginning to wonder.

One look at Abadan, with its orderly rows of storage tanks, its forest of smoking chimneys and huge gas-line cracking units sprouting out of the desert, and it is easy to understand why "naft"—oil—is the most important word in the Persian language.

On this island adjoining the Persian Gulf is Britain's biggest stake in the Middle East. The Anglo-Iranian refinery, 52½ percent owned by the British Government—whose oil lubricates the Empire's life-line.

Biggest Headache

FROM this plant, one of the world's largest, came practically every drop of aviation gas for British and American planes in the Middle East during the war. It is also the keystone of Iran's economy, as its taxes and royalties furnish the government with from 10 to 20 percent of its total revenue, besides employing some 30,000 workers.

Abadan is also Iran's biggest headache, as the Russians, claiming that Iran must remain impartial in granting foreigners the right to exploit its oil, demand similar privileges in northern Iran along the Soviet border.

Nothing in American oil centres is more modern than the Abadan refinery, and its efficiency of operation equals or better most of the others in the world.

The plant was begun in 1912 and is the oldest in Iran. It now covers thousands of acres, and its pumps have a capacity greater than the city of London. Crude oil flows by gravity from wells 145 miles in the interior. Many have production records of from 6,000 to 14,000 barrels per day, compared to the American daily average of three to five barrels.

From the company's docks gasoline, kerosene, fuel and lubricating oils are pumped into tankers for shipment to the United Kingdom and the Middle East.

Dividends paid to stockholders have never fallen below five percent annually and average between 15 and 20 percent, plus substantial cash bonuses.

Of the three refineries in Iran—all owned by Anglo-Iranian—Abadan's is the largest, and is capable of refining more than 40,000 tons of crude oil per day.

The present concession enjoyed by the British expires in 1953, and it gives Iran 80 cents (U.S.) a ton on all oil refined and sold plus a healthy slice of excess profits.

The company's greatest problem has been the shortage of labour, and it has developed Abadan into a model company town, which offers the Iranian workers a better life and security if they are willing to work here, where the temperatures bubble up to around 110 and 120 during the summer. The high medical requirements rule out most of the applicants, but there is an ever increasing percentage of Iranians who are being employed as technicians and in skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

Whispered Threats

LIKE the Arabian-American oil company in Saudi Arabia, Anglo-Iranian is pretty much at the mercy of the Iranian government, which is again threatening to revise the existing contract and increase the royalties and taxes. Fifteen years ago the government decided to nullify the British company's contract because of Anglo-Iranian's alleged refusal to pay income taxes. The dictatorial Shah forced the company to accept a new contract, giving the government a greater share of the profits. Despite strong protests, company officials fear the plan may face a fate similar to that befalling foreign companies in Iran, where the threats are still in the whispered stage, the British are merely sitting tight, refining oil and watching developments, particularly those along the Iran-Russian border.

The Russian-Iranian border is not exactly inaccessible, but don't ever try to make it in a hurry. To get there from India it took seven men flying a BOAC Sunderland to complete the first lap to Iraq. One heavily overloaded gondola and three paddlers got me from Iraq to Iran, two flapping-fendered taxis linked up the gondola with the Teheran express and another weak, tired hack finally made it from Teheran to Tabriz. Friendship produced a new car at Tabriz to finish the 2,000 mile trek to the border.

Twelve porters, eight baggage guards and a dozen roustabouts all eager to fleece the "American," contributed to the success of the operation, and demanded heavy contributions in return.

We Hit Teheran

IRAN, which used to be Persia in the history book, is far north of the regular travel routes, and after you disembark at Shiraz, the sailor's old home town of Basra, in Iraq, you are on your own for the next thousand miles.

Getting out of Iraq requires an exit visa valid only with the scrawling of the Iraqi official appointed to sign exit visas. No signature, no

exit. Only a veteran of the Persian Gulf Command can appreciate that fate.

I got mine after a five-mile taxi ride in a mule. The road was a rutted path—so hot the trip was made with car windows rolled up to shut out the heat. It took the usual cumshaw plus considerable detective work to find the visa signer's house. Crossing the Shatt-ul-Arab required perfect timing as the river was jammed with freighters, junks, luggers, and stern-wheelers, the wake of any one of which would have swamped the glorified canoe cautiously making its way to the far shore.

Teheran becomes a distinct possibility instead of a distant mirage once you board the Teheran express at Ahwaz. Twenty-three hours of travel through 177 tunnels, many of which go into the mountains north and come out heading south, were required to get me to Teheran. The line is one of the greatest examples of railway engineering ever attempted, and was built by the Iranians without a cent of foreign capital. It tops a 7,000 foot summit at Firuzkuh and drops into Teheran at the rate of 270 feet per mile, and thoroughly appreciative of American air conditioning, the expedition hit Teheran, still 500 miles from the border.

On To Tabriz

THERE is tri-weekly train service north, but it only goes half way to the frontier, and best we just missed a train. Occasionally Iranian Airways flies a plane north to Tabriz, but only if the company pilot and the crew feel so inclined. Somebody lost their inclination along the line and the "scheduled" flight was cancelled after 12 unhappy passengers spent the morning awaiting the take-off.

Four of the most courageous and determined passengers hired a taxi for the 400 mile junket to Tabriz. Out of sheer desperation, I joined them.

The next 10 hours were spent jammed three in the front seat of an ancient motor car. The railway problem confronted the expedition again at Tabriz. Yes, there was a train to the border town of Julfa, but it only ran once a week. Need I add that "It just left yesterday."

Thus bus service was problematical. There used to be a service, but since the border activity, nobody seemed anxious to travel north, so it had been temporarily suspended.

A fellow American, Brock Havron of Chattanooga, Tennessee, produced a sunny ray of hope. He had to go to Julfa, and said we might ride along in his new saloon.

So, in a blaze of glory, and riding cushioned seats, the United Press arrived at the Russian border. It was a sort of consolation prize, for the Iranian army captain at the border garrison explained sympathetically that nothing of interest had occurred around Julfa recently.

"Ah Key"

THE ghosts that haunt the river town of Khorramshahr wear khaki and the patch of the Persian Gulf Command.

Americans funnelled supplies to Russia through Khorramshahr's muddy-watered delta port, where the summer heat even roasts the flies to death. During the war years some 30,000 Americans, most of them negroes, lived here and worked here. Many of them died here, too, while supplying the Red armies hundreds of miles to the north.

Today Khorramshahr, with its rutted, dusty roads, its beggars, its hole-in-the-wall shops, adobe houses and teeming river traffic, has just about forgotten the Americans. Some of the diesel freighters still chug along up the sand along Iran's "highways," but except for the trucks, worn out GI clothing that is cherished by the natives and a peculiar new word "ah key" which has been added to the Persian language, there's nothing to remind you of the ghost camps that are slowly being digested by the weather and the desert that has earned dozens of other preceding civilisations.

(Continued on Page 11)

THE MINISTER IN OUR MIDST

By "Candidus"

THE presence in Hongkong of a Minister of State for Colonial Affairs is, as far as I can gather, without precedent. It augurs well. Whether or not a high-ranking official from the Colonial Office ever set foot in the Colony during its first seventy-five years, I cannot say, but I cannot remember a visit from the hierarchy of the Colonial Office during my quarter of a century's residence here. It is no fault of Hongkong's if, hitherto, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has always appeared as a sort of legendary figure—too narrow-minded, too disinterested, too frustrated by the red tape of British governmental procedure, to get down to exploring the fundamental requirements of Colonial administration, in the light of the peculiar and particular problems of each colony.

Those of us who have passed backwards and forwards between this "far-flung" little colony and the ruling heart of the Empire have, from time to time, received the cold douche of pained surprise to discover that Government officials, or the men in the street for that matter, seem to possess but little knowledge of Hongkong—and yet, Hongkong fills a particularly important role. I am not speaking from the mercenary aspect of trade, although it will be admitted that this small island has a special significance and importance in this respect. As a shop window for commerce—and the commerce of all nations at that—its importance is obvious. At the moment, however, I am thinking of it as a shop window for the display of culture, scientific achievement, the furtherance of art, and, above all, an example of good government, law, order and individual freedom, without distinction as to race or creed.

DISTINGUISHED visitors from other countries are always loud in their praise of British achievement, as symbolised so convincingly by Hongkong. In our hearts, we know that the rising of a great city on what was a century ago but a barren, treeless isle, has been due to the integrity and industry of British merchants—and in later years, also by the presence of foreign traders who have embraced the opportunity of becoming citizens under one flag. Indeed, Hongkong presents an object lesson of the unity of nations, mingling in a spirit of communal friendship and healthy competition with each other. What more can we ask?

Lord Listowel will doubtless take the opportunity of appraising Hongkong for its true worth to the Empire in particular and the world in general. May he realise that first-hand investigation of local problems, as revealed within a few days, is worth years of so-called administration thousands of miles away. Perhaps he will understand that it is no fault of Hongkong's if the Colonial Office has seemed to cast a shadow—a shadow of indifference and ignorance—when we have always felt entitled to look for a bright ray of guidance and understanding. The spectre of somewhat sinister ministers is not of our creating. We would rather think of ministering ministers in the truest sense of the term. We do not like the legend which conjures up the vision of a Secretary of State as a nebulous, disinterested, cramping figurehead who knows as little about us as we know about him.

Lord Listowel will doubtless observe the same challenge to the freedom of men in the chaotic Far East as is seen in Europe today. He will notice that Hongkong cares not for politics in any party sense, provided that the political creed chosen by the people of Britain will always jealously cherish and guard the freedom of the humblest subject. We like to feel that just as God gave man eyes and ears, so he gave him a voice—and we want the assurance and promise that Hongkong shall stand for ever as an example, until our neighbouring nations shall bless the day when they appreciate the true worth of freedom of voice and action for all men.

I DO not propose to trot out the many problems and needs of this outpost. They must be all too obvious. The main plea is to ensure that the British Government shall make itself fully conversant with the various factors which will make Hongkong an even brighter star to guide those who are stumbling into disaster and chaos. If an experiment is favoured—if China has any real objection to having a friendly British example of sanity in administration on her doorstep—rather than deprive the world of such a shining example I would not object to seeing the Colony administered and protected by what in effect would be a United Nations Government. As I have said before, the Colony's population in the commercial sense is essentially composed of all nations and all creeds, who get along with a healthy and sincere regard for each other—the world's one example of unity and accord.



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Sunday, 28th March — Special Lunch & Cold Buffet
12 noon to 3 p.m.
TEA DANCE
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Monday, 29th March — Special Lunch & Cold Buffet
12 noon to 3 p.m.
TEA DANCE
4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

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HE CHARGED TOO LITTLE

Argentine police recently had to slow up their campaign against shops which charged too much to look for a shopkeeper accused of charging too little.

Enforcement of price control laws is left to the police. From 10 to 30 merchants are fined every day and their shops closed two to five days. Mostly it is for such things as "selling non-alcoholic drinks with a profit of 850 percent," to quote one sentence.

The highest profit found so far was made by a man in Cordoba, who made a profit of 14,800 percent on sales of construction steel.

But complaints from a shoe wholesaler brought up the other case. He said a man was selling a new shoe bought US\$100,000 worth of boots and shoes from him on credit. When he tried to collect, he found the man had sold them for less than cost and had disappeared with the money.

SPORTS FEATURES

Shield Finals Tomorrow

SING TAO LOOK CERTAIN WINNERS: NAVY'S TEST

(BY "SEE TEE")

The Senior and Junior Shield finals, the last rounds of Hongkong's big knock-out competitions, are to be played on the Club Ground tomorrow afternoon.

In both the Senior and the Junior finals the holders of the trophies will be doing battle. Sing Tao, who won the Senior Shield last season, have as their challengers Eastern: the Royal Navy's "B" team, last year's junior shield winners, are faced with a most formidable task in the challenge of South China.

None of tomorrow's finalists is engaged in today's league programme, the best senior fixture of which seems to be at Causeway Bay, where the Royal Navy's "A" team meet Kitchener.

Let's be perfectly frank about it: football form will be most severely upset if Sing Tao do not beat Eastern by two or three goals in tomorrow's Senior Shield final. Had Chu Wing-keung and Tse Kam-ho, Eastern's centre forward and outside left, not been transferred to Sing Tao, tomorrow's Senior Shield final might have been one of the most attractive fixtures of the season. As it is these two clever footballers will be driving the ball hard towards the Eastern net instead.

Except that Eastern may emulate Gollath and Colchester by one of those fantastic tricks of fortune peculiar to association football, there is little doubt that Sing Tao, by "virtue" of acquiring most of the cream of local Chinese football talent, will retain the Senior Shield for another season.

THE JUNIOR TIE

By far the more interesting of the Shield finals is the junior match, in which the Royal Navy's "B" team meet the strong challenge of South China's second string. There is nothing foregone about this tie. If there were a time, early in the season, when it was said of Navy "B" that their proper place was in the senior division of the local football league, that comment is no longer true. Navy "B" like all local service teams, has been thinned and changed by the inscrutable fortunes of service drafting.

From being the all-conquering of the junior division the sailors have tasted defeat in league matches, and suffered very severe defeats in their shield ties. South China take the field against them tomorrow fully confident that they have an even chance of victory. This junior shield final should be a most interesting encounter.

In their progress to the last round of this junior competition South China have overcome the opposition of REME (no mean performance) 2-0; the Club's second eleven (after extra time) 2-1; and, in the semi-final, Chinese Athletic 3-2 (after extra time and after Talkoo's defence had held the sailors at bay, a truly astonishing match), and Kowloon Motor Buses 4-1.

The Navy have reached the final via 25th RA 5-2; Talkoo 2-2 (after extra time and after Talkoo's defence had held the sailors at bay, a truly astonishing match), and Kowloon Motor Buses 4-1.

Changes are expected in both teams from their most recent outings, but the fact remains, that if South China field the side which did so well against Chinese Athletic in the semi-final and beat Land Forces in a league match the week after, the Navy is in for a very stiff fight to retain its claim to the

Junior soccer shield. May the better team win!

Congratulations to Messrs Young and Gaffney on being selected to referee the Senior and Junior Shield finals respectively. These final ties, with their possibility of extra time, often are a great strain on referees. They are not the only matches, however, which prove that refereeing is not the simple business which far too many people think it to be. The absence of a properly qualified and practised official from last Tuesday's "exhibition match" seems to have been most acutely felt. I was not present at this unusual match, but reports from both players and press indicate that the game should have been refereed by a person practised in such matters. It would be interesting if the general public, whose money is paid at the turnstiles, were informed of the whole set up of the present series of matches with a team of visitors.

The refereeing in at least two of the Shanghai Interport series matches was in good hands, for the simple reason that the officials whose duty it is, week by week, to see that "needle" and other important games are controlled by referees of ability, were responsible for the appointments. Only the official who keeps in close contact with the game, week by week, can be entrusted with important matches.

BOLT FROM THE BLUE
Like a bolt from the blue came the 6-0 victory of the Navy's first division eleven over the Police last Saturday. In recent weeks the Police have been showing improved form and when the teams crossed over after a goalless first half, it was generally supposed that the Police would emerge victors. Six goals in 28 minutes (without reply) was the extent of the Navy's second half fire.

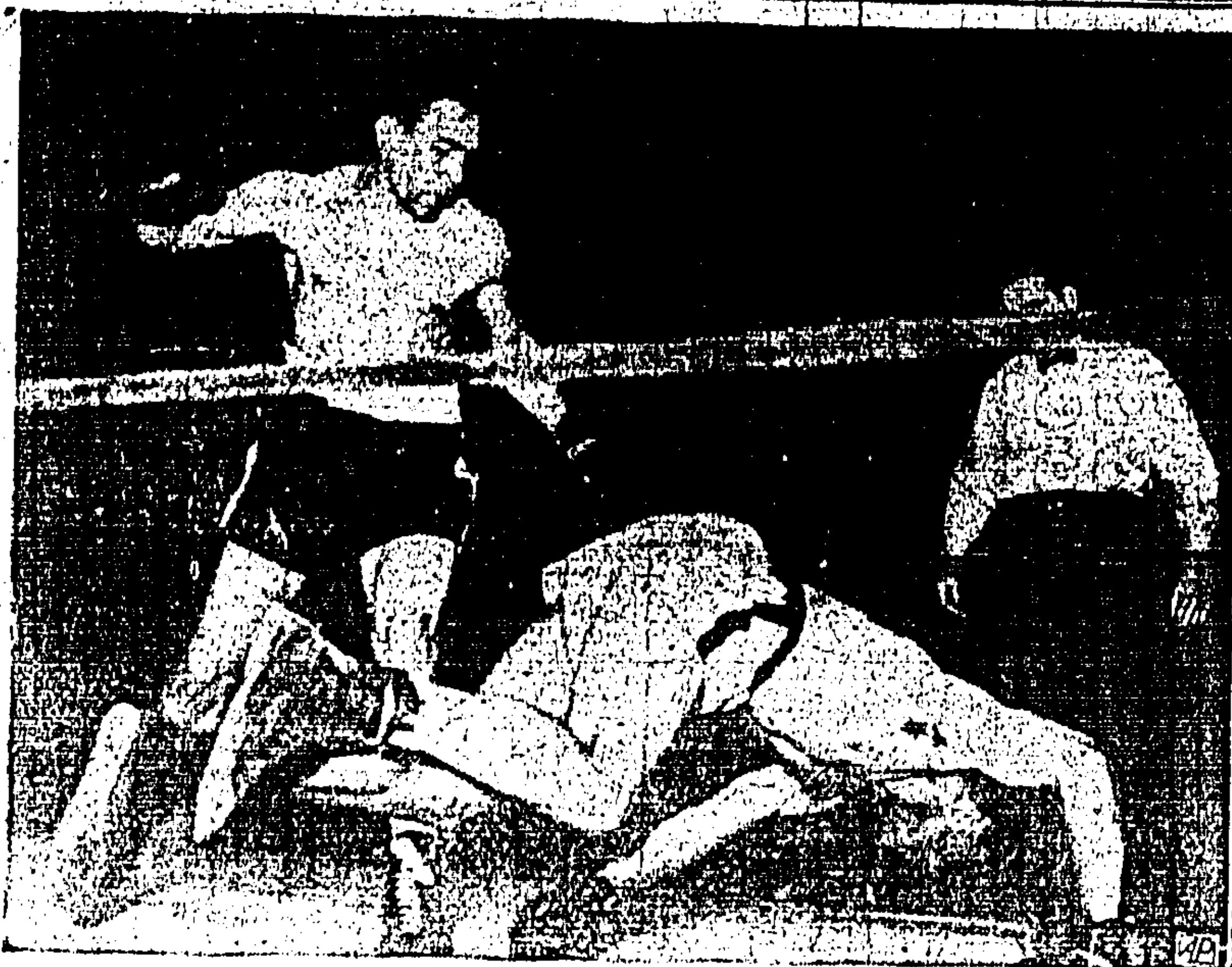
This afternoon they are to meet Kitchener in a league match at Causeway Bay. Kitchener only just lost a most thrilling battle with the RAF last week-end. In a keen game, in which fortunes and play fluctuated extremely, the Airmen beat Kitchener 3-2. If the sailors can recapture some of last weekend's pep, Kitchener are able to bring Kwok Ying-kee (inside left) back into their team, football fans should be full of interest on the Navy ground this afternoon.

In their previous meeting Kitchener the sailors 6-1, but in those days Kitchener very much at the head of the Hongkong league, were able to field the star Interports (now transferred to Sing Tao and available for tomorrow's shield final) Hau Yung-sang (right back), Lau Chung-sang (right half), Ho Ying-fun (inside left) and Lai Shui-wing (inside left). The chances are that Kitchener (with Kwok in the attack) will just about get the points.

Kowloon has two first division matches (both on the Police ground) this afternoon. RAF and Kwong Wah in the first pair. This is a return league match: in mid-November on the Navy ground Kwong Wah beat the Airmen 4-3.

Immediately after the Kwong Wah-RAF game is the second meeting of Kowloon Motor Buses and 25th RA. The Gunners have shown much improved form in recent outings and, if the Strattonver hasn't taken too many of their players, they may do better than their last result with KMB which ended in a 2-0 victory for the Busesmen.

On the Club ground this afternoon St Joseph's will hope to avenge their 2-1 defeat by the Police which they suffered in November. At Sookunpoo Chinese Athletic meet the Buffs for the first time this season. Both sides have struck a bad patch recently. Chinese Athletic have lost their last two league matches, while the Buffs were very heavily handed by Sing Tao at Sookunpoo last Saturday. Sing Tao won 8-0.



BILLY FOX, light heavyweight challenger, goes down for a count of six in first round of championship battle with Gus Lesnevich in New York City. A moment later Fox went down again and Lesnevich retained title with a one-round knockout. — AP Wirephoto.



New British Hockey Board

England, Wales and Scotland have combined to form a new international body, the British Hockey Board.

The Board has agreed to affiliate to the Federation Internationale de Hockey and to enter a team to represent Great Britain in the Olympic Games.

This action was an essential preliminary to British participation in the Olympic tournament, the rules of which do not permit the entry of any country not affiliated to the appropriate international governing body.

Members of the British Hockey Board are Sir Denys Stocks (chairman), S. H. Saville and D. O. Light (England), K. H. Ingledew and F. Thomas (Wales) and A. C. J. Anderson and R. A. Lightbody (Scotland). The Olympic Selection Committee will be S. H. Saville (chairman), K. H. Ingledew and A. C. J. Anderson. Manager of the British team will be Major G. S. Grimston, the old Army and Combined Services player and now hon. secretary of the CSHA.



He Broke The Tape For All Time

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Missing from his usual post when flat racing opened at Lincoln last Saturday, was Captain Hubert Allison, official Jockey Club starter for 27 years.

Germans May Yet Be At The Olympics

AS LABOURERS

BY JAMES CAMERON

So the Germans may be at the Olympics after all. The Games, which now rank a close second to the United Nations as promoters of international misunderstanding and illwill, threaten to involve us all in one thoroughly unedifying event not on the programme.

Sir Arthur Elvin, managing director of Wembley Stadium, Ltd., will be faced with a serious manpower shortage when the Games open on July 29. He says he is considering asking for prisoner-of-war labour for the job of cleaning up and rubbish disposal.

The Germans' most recent connection with the Olympics was in Berlin, where the last Games were held in 1936. The transformation from hosts to dustmen would be heavy-handed enough for all tastes.

Let us hope that this will never happen. The point of principle that always arises over German slave-labour is here surely, too big to be dodged.

THE EXCUSE

By this time the whole prisoner-of-war situation in Britain has become absurd and disgraceful, humiliating to them, and, more important to us.

We have kept them here for years on the excuse that our agricultural economy depends on them. Leaving aside the amug and specious part of the argument, we have got used to them because they are cheap and mobile and can't walk out.

If we set the prisoners to cleaning up rag-ends at Wembley Stadium we shall have abandoned any claim to ethics, principle, or common sense. The deal is not yet fixed. Any organisation requiring prisoner-of-war labour must have its application to the War Office, sponsored by a Government department. It is fair to assume that the Ministry of Labour or Ministry of Works will think very hard before indenting for a slave squad to operate quite so publicly, and before quite so many overseas visitors.

It is hard to think of any gesture more likely to arouse the cynicism of the critical American or the doubtful European.

THE CHOICE

This prisoner-of-war argument is getting a little tired with repetition. It does not imply a fatuous tenderness for the German people.

It is based on the simple premise that the war has been over for nearly three years, and that every man you see in this country wearing a captive's patches is a knock at the door of your self-respect. Take it or leave it.

It also involves the parallel argument that humanity is debased by unending "war criminal" trials and

Captain Allison has retired, and is succeeded by Mr L. L. Firth. He has given "line off" in the Epsom Derby since 1921.

It is a top boots, tall coat and top hat he has been an institution on every racecourse in the country. Captain Allison took over in 1921 from the late Lord Middleton, then Captain S. Willoughby.

RUBBER FOR TAPE

He realised that the flimsy tape start was out of date and persuaded the Jockey Club to try out the present starting gate, which is made of several strands of strong rubber. It was thus impossible for horses to "break the tape."

This was first exhibited at Kempton Park, but because certain of the Jockey Club stewards thought out of English, horses were too highly strung to be trained to keep away from this "dangerous contraption." It was shelved for two years.

Eventually Captain Allison got his way. But there was one flaw. It took time for horses and jockeys to get used to it, and once or twice a horse was taken too near and got its head caught in the rubber strands.

Captain Allison stopped this by having strong netting placed over the width of the "tape," with the result that accidents were ruled out.

JOCKEYS 'WONDERFUL'

Captain Allison's appointment was dramatic. Two days before Humorist won the Derby in 1921 he received a wire that owing to the death of Captain Willoughby's brother, Lord Middleton, he was to be official starter at the Epsom Derby meeting.

"The jockeys played up wonderfully," he said, "and I need not have had a moment's anxiety."

Yet, had it not been for the persuasion of Lord Durham, English racing would have lost one of its most popular starters.

Some time beforehand Captain Allison had received an offer to become official starter in France, and actually went for an interview, but when he told the Jockey Club stewards Lord Durham took him aside and pointed out the difference between the temperaments of the English and French racing crowds, as well as the possibility of taking over from Captain Willoughby.

So Allison decided to stay. Last year was his best even. In one race with 38 starters there was not more than three inches between 37 horses as he released the tapes. He has started every classic, and big handicap, in the Calendar as well as the Grand National during his 38 years. In that time he has missed only one day's racing and has never been laid.

Thus passes from racing that lone figure who rides up the course on a back before every race, and who comes back practically unnoticed when it is all over. "I am finished with racing," he concluded, but added, "I might go to the Derby."

by the spectacle of elderly German generals jumping out of windows and strutting themselves up in their cells to end the boredom and bogus morality of it all. So please, keep the Germans out of the Olympic Games until one day we can accept them on the track. We have already somewhat upset a few aspects of traditional Britishism with forced labour in the fields; we can at least avoid creating a sweeper-caste at Wembley.

Softball Chatter By "Spectator"

International Series Semi-Final Tomorrow

Great Britain, defending champions and holders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels Shields, is down to meet Portugal tomorrow in the semi-finals of the International Series. The combination advanced to that stage by easily eliminating United States in the previous round.

The other semi-finalists are China and India, who will meet at a later date. China has beaten Philippines, whereas India received a bye.

The British softballers, under playing manager Stan Leonard, who is boss of the Senior League's currently strongest squad, have at their service a power-packed attacking side. There is George Saunders, who at present is heading the league's batting averages. Also in the first team are the strong-man brothers, Stan and Dave Leonard. Then Ivar Eriksen, and Ramon Castro hit 'em hard and accurately too.

As a fielding squad, Britain is considered up to standard. Stan's Jock Brown will be toting the rubber and a guy who gives confidence to any pitcher is workman-like Hon. Sec. Hal Winglee, who will probably be receiving to Jock. An infield of class comprises Stan Leonard at first, Bimby Ablong at second, Dave Leonard at the hot corner and Eriksen guarding the windy alley. If there is any weakness in the defending side, it may be found in the outfield, where George Saunders, Eric Guest, Billy Wilkinson and Ramon Castro may be called for duty.

THE OPPOSING CAMP

In the opposing camp, the Portuguese, as usual, will field a reliable outfit, which seasoned campaigner Tony Alves is going to manage. Whilst all can be depended upon to make a hit or two, there appears to be lacking a big hitter a cleaning-up man. Gerry Gosano and Chuck Quinn can be considered hard hitters — batting averages over the rest of the Major Leagues — but the have not been seen clearing the fence. However, only a few can do that. And not necessarily is a batter good only if he clears the fence.

Dame Misfortune has dogged Portugal. There will be two leading players who, if not for injury, would have made the team easily. The best available Portuguese pitcher, Leo Tavares, and high-class playing Leo Vieira will not be able to play.

For organising, the Portuguese are hard to beat. They have a selection committee of Tony Alves (non-playing manager), Eddie Marques, Tony Lopez, Arturo Ozoilo and Philo Remedios. They have a lot of good material to pick from and after careful consideration, have selected the following to represent their country: Joe Franco, Kelly Silva-Netto, Dick Alves, Robert Ozoilo, Spilkey Gutierrez, Billy Soares, Robbie Rocha, Gerry Gosano, Chuck Quinn, Rene Sequeira, Fred Hyndman, Gus Rozario, Gerry Rozapereira and Alex Azevedo.

TONY ON SIDELINES

Big Chief Tony will not play and will run the team on the sidelines. If Tony can hold the well-balanced side together in critical moments — they are a hot-headed bunch — the Portuguese should just about scrape through. Joe Franco, who pitched remarkably well against the Saints for the Philippines in his team's recent sensational victory, will probably be given the nod in favour of Kelly Silva-Netto. Joe will have a air-tight field behind him, which is expected to be a match in spite of Britain's strong attack. Yes, if only the batting does not fall miserably, the Alvesmen of Portugal should win.

INTERNATIONAL SERIES

Recrudo softball diamond—2.30 p.m. Portugal v. Great Britain.
Men's "A" Division
CBA ground—10 a.m. Police v. Macpacs, 11.30 a.m. Philippines v. South China.
Recrudo football ground—9.30 a.m. Rovers v. VRC 11.15 a.m. Baseball Club v. Canadians.
Women's Division
CBA ground—2.30 p.m. Wahoes v. Canadians.

Arthur Peall says—

In a club billiard handicap, red was the spot, cue-ball and white in "B," as an appeal, the without waiting for an appeal, the in a p.k.e.r. My view is that he should be considered a decision. The striker may shoot to play from from position left. This marker should not anticipate a decision. Snookers by black for blue, as a snooker, striker played three-quarter perfect, he did not improve any side on cue-ball, but relied on separate claim, all striking common in many snooker circles is responsible for some really bad snooker.

SPORTING SAM



By Reg. Wootton



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BOOK TO READ

Looking back, it made me shiver...

DIPLOMATIC PRELUDE 1938-4
by Professor L. B. Namier.
(Macmillan, 14s.)

OUT today is a heart-breaking portrait of one slice of our lives. It is that slice we never see at the time though its importance is supreme.

Ten years ago, the period this documentary covers, many breadwinners who are now so discreet about the D.F.C. after their names were still in short pants. These pages tell how their destinies, and ours, were shaped by men mostly now dead. And how many of these names are discredited, how few honoured!

How intricate were the patterns of politeness over the doomed map of Europe! Hitler screamed behind the scenes. Mussolini bluffed on the telephone. Statesmen quaked. The cypher-clerks worked all night. The mysterious Swede Dahlerus began his fantastic unofficial missions.

Churchill was growling away in private life, biding his time. On the surface, the historic tragedy went forward, in measured, formal phraseology.

★ ★ ★

Namier weaves together the surface and the underneath. He uses all these coloured books, the Blue-books of Britain, the Yellow-book of France, the White-book of Poland.

To these official records he has added much first-hand material obtained when London was the centre for Governments in exile. The Ciano diary, captured enemy documents, and a sifting of the massive evidence at the Nuremberg trials provide a background from the other side.

The sheer bulk of all this sounds formidable, but Namier has reduced it to a coherent narrative. The sickening momentum of world catastrophe is shown here accelerated by casual conversations, telephone calls, private notes, diplomatic despatches, and last of all, by the communiqués which you and I read with a shiver over those fabulous pre-war breakfast tables.

★ ★ ★

The old shivers return—for other reasons—now as I read this adroit reconstruction of near-distant history. The paraphernalia of words look so tragically stupid. Again and again common sense is left gasping.

How uncomfortable it is to be wise after the event! The economists were wrong; the politicians were inept; the prophets were false; the cowards were blind—in these moments when history was moving.

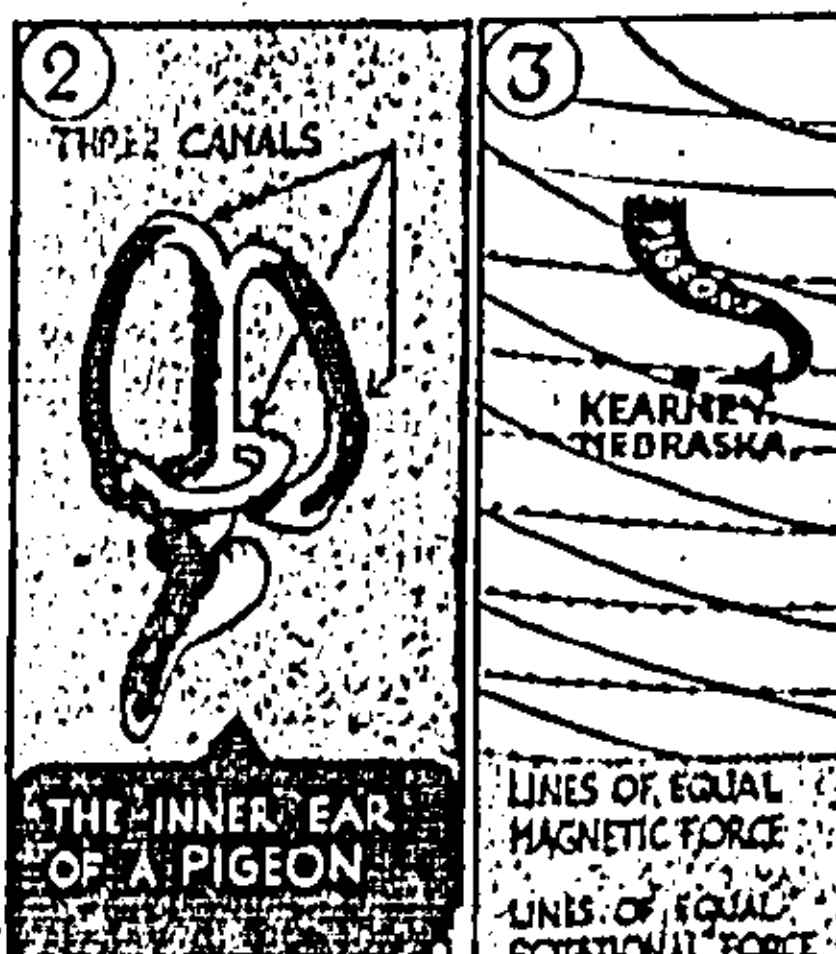
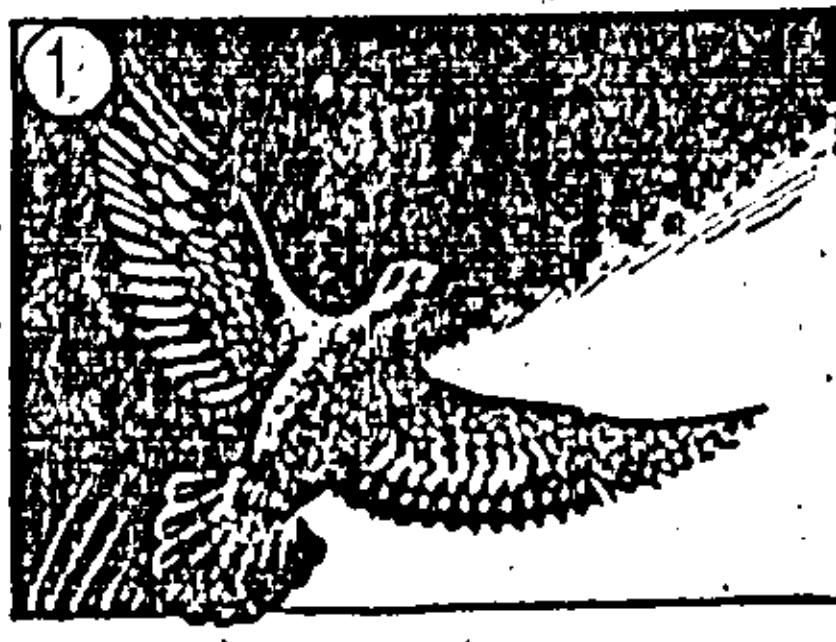
Namier's work is an elegant, cynical, factual prelude to the death of millions. Nowhere in it is the voice of those victim millions heard.

JOHN PUDNEY

Discovery

by CHAPMAN PINCHER

PIGEONS YIELD THE SECRET OF HOW THEY GET HOME...

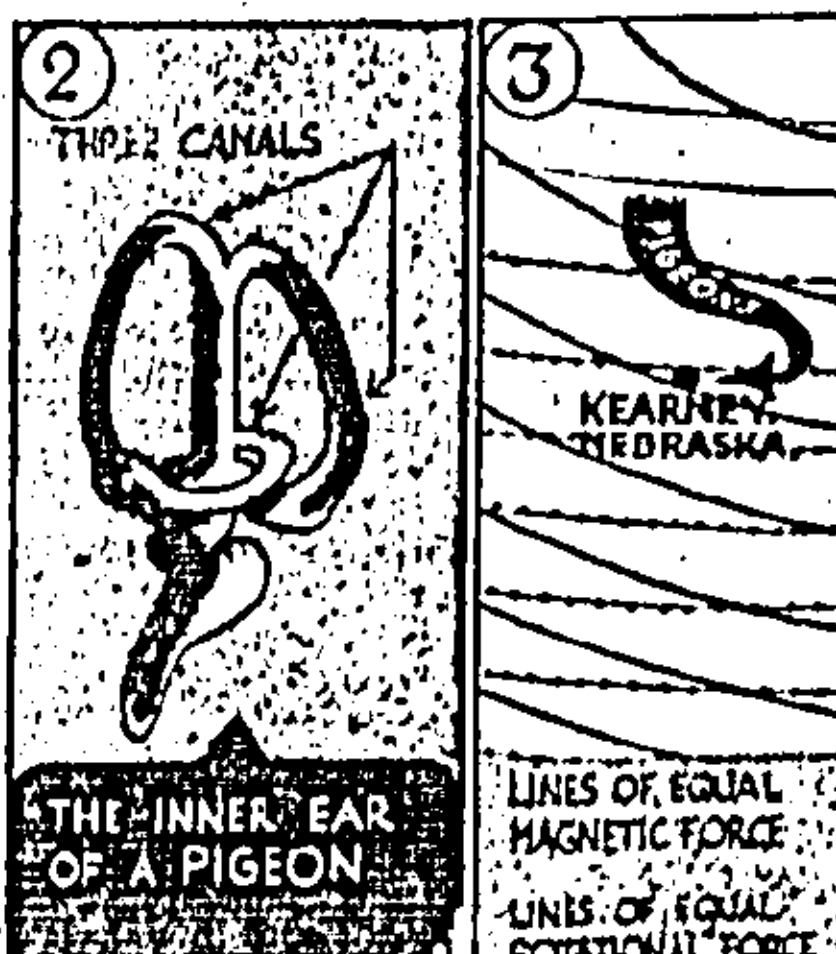


THEORY NO. 1
from Professor G. Ising, of Sweden, claims that the homing mechanism is in the pigeon's ears. The earth's spin exerts a tiny force—called the Coriolis force—on any flying object. Ising says that three canals in each ear detect this force, which varies with latitude, and so the bird navigates. Theory No. 2 suggests that pigeons navigate by the earth's magnetism.

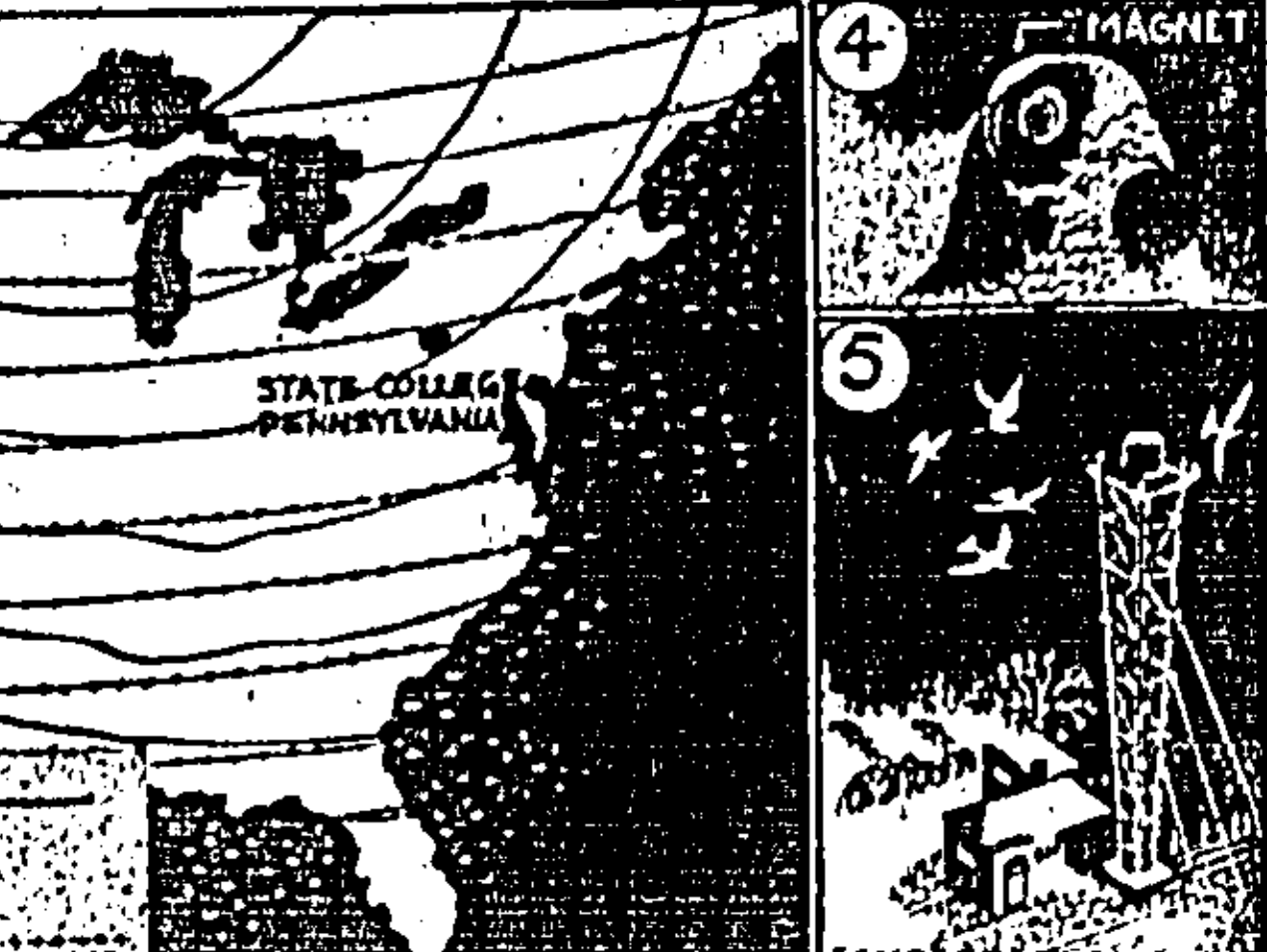
WILL RACING PIGEONS fly on active service in any future war? In the House of Commons Mr. Manningham-Buller (Tory, Daventry) said the Air Ministry had told him that they would not. The Secretary of State for Air (Mr. Henderson) was puzzled, and asked to see the letter. He said imported pigeon foods cost £108,000 in 1946 and 1947.

PIGEONS YIELD THE SECRET OF HOW THEY GET HOME...

CARRIER PIGEONS can find their way home over hundreds of miles of unknown territory. How do they do it? Eyesight must play some part, because fog confuses the birds and blind pigeons cannot home at all. Pigeons seem to scatter in any direction when they are released and then fly in a curve which eventually brings them to a landmark they recognise. From this they probably home by eyesight. But in the fast long-distance flights made by pigeons over the sea some other mechanism must be involved. Scientists have two main theories about it.



THEORY NO. 2
NOW AN American professor—H. L. Yeagley—has carried out experiments which show that both theories are probably correct. The earth's lines of magnetic force cut the latitude lines which the Coriolis force are linked—forming a grid, like the system used by the Army for map-reading. Yeagley argues that pigeons take bearings on this grid. If this is correct, a pigeon should be unable to distinguish between two points on a map where the forces are identical.



At Kearney, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania State College, Yeagley found two such places. He set up a pigeon loft at Kearney and overnight took a flock of pigeons, trained to home to the State College, to the Nebraska plains. When they were set free next day they made no attempt to get back home, but flew direct to Kearney, where they had never been before. This confusion would rarely happen to racing pigeons, for, except near the Poles, identical crossing points are always several hundreds of miles apart. Two would not occur within a pigeon's normal range.

IS THIS THE KEY TO THE CONQUEST OF CANCER?

By PAUL F. ELLIS
(United Press Science Writer)

A KEY to the cancer problem has been found. It is not a pass, key that will unlock all the doors, but may lead into an area where keys to other doors may be found.

This first key is radioactive iodine. The door it unlocks is the thyroid gland.

So important is the significance of radioactive iodine in thyroid cancer that one of the world's top cancer hospitals has set up a special project to take full advantage of it. This cancer centre is New York's Memorial Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases.

The scientists assigned to this project are members of the "thyroid team." It is a joint project with the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, recognised as one of the world's most famous centres for the treatment of thyroid diseases.

Such joint co-operation between two hospitals is one of the encouraging signs on the horizon of cancer research. They seem sure to accomplish more working together than separately.

By PAUL F. ELLIS
(United Press Science Writer)

Results so far show that some patients, dying when they were admitted for treatment, have left the hospital under their own power, their disease apparently under control.

The scientists of this thyroid team do not say that these patients have been cured. They are not thinking entirely of controlling thyroid cancer. They know that if radioactive substances as produced in the atomic ovens, can bring results in certain types of thyroid cancer, then there may be radioactive substances other than iodine that will penetrate other types of cancer.

This first key—radioactive iodine—actually was found before the atomic bomb was developed. But in those early days, back in the 1930's, the making of radioactive iodine was expensive. It was created in the cyclotron, a so-called atom-smashing machine. Today it is made comparatively cheaply in the atomic laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. Radioactive iodine is the same as to taste and its chemical properties

as the product that a person buys in a chemist's shop, except that it throws off radiation, and is used in extremely small amounts.

Radioactive iodine is an important key in cancer because normal thyroid has an affinity for iodine. It collects iodine from the blood stream and uses it to make a hormone known as thyroxine. The normal thyroid picks up iodine whether it is radioactive or not. The radioactive substance carries with it two forms of radiation or sparks. One type of radiation is the beta ray. The invisible beta rays travel about 0.07874 of an inch. The other type of radiation is the gamma ray. Gamma rays are so penetrating they will go through several inches of lead.

Thyroid cancer itself is a rare form, and of all thyroid cancer cases, only about 15 percent are initially suitable for treatment with radioactive iodine. This is because some thyroid tissue, once it becomes cancerous, loses most of its desire to collect iodine. In the case of the 15 percent of thyroid cancers that do pick up the iodine, it has been found that such cancers more closely resemble the structure of the original normal gland.

So the Memorial Hospital thyroid team is concentrating its efforts on the type of cancer thyroid that picks up radioactive iodine. Surgery still is the best weapon for thyroid cancer that has not spread from the original location in the neck. It is for the more serious type that seeps away from the original gland and turns up in other parts of the body, that radioactive iodine treatment is recommended. When a cancer spreads it is called metastases. In about 15 percent of thyroid cancer cases radioactive iodine can be used effectively. That may seem to be a small percentage but the Memorial Hospital scientists believe it is significant. Any progress, they believe, towards the control of any one type of cancer is a definite step towards the eventual control of other types of cancer.

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Rupert's Silver Trumpet—31



The Golliwog hurries back to his model plane and puts the silver trumpet into it. "Don't worry, little bear," he calls, as he takes off and circles round. "You shall have your present. Come back here in an hour's time and see what I send you. Anyway, you will never have enjoyed this trumpet. It's too difficult to blow." And next moment he whizzes away into the sky. "Isn't this exciting!" cries Rupert. "I do wonder what kind of present I shall get."

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McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Squeeze Brings In Spade Grand Slam

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

♠ J 8 7 6	♥ A 4 3	♦ Q 8	♣ K 9
♠ Q 7 7 2	♥ K 10 9 8	♦ K 7 4	♣ Q 7 3
♠ 10 3 2	♥ 5	♦ A 10 5	♣ A 10 6
♠ 8 5 4	♥ 2	♦ K 10 5	♣ A 10 6

Feinberg
♠ A K Q 10 5
♥ A 10 5
♦ A 10 5
♣ A 10 6

Tournament—Neither vul.
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass 7 ♠ Pass
6 ♠ Pass 7 ♠ Pass
Opening—♠ Q

WHEN I moved to New York in 1934 I honestly felt that mid-westerners were better card players than easterners. I always said that the easterners were better bluffers, and the reason those in the midwest were better players was that they overbid and had to play well to make their contracts.

Of course that is not true today. There are great bluffers and great card players in every state in the Union.

Today's hand was given to me by Harry Feinberg, who recently moved from Cleveland to New York, where he now is associated with the New York Bridge Whist Club.

Some players might like to use the Blackwood convention somewhere during the bidding on this hand. However, experts seldom employ the Blackwood convention. They prefer to show controls and make natural deductions from the bidding. Of course they do use Blackwood when it is obvious and when they must have information regarding aces and kings which they cannot get otherwise.

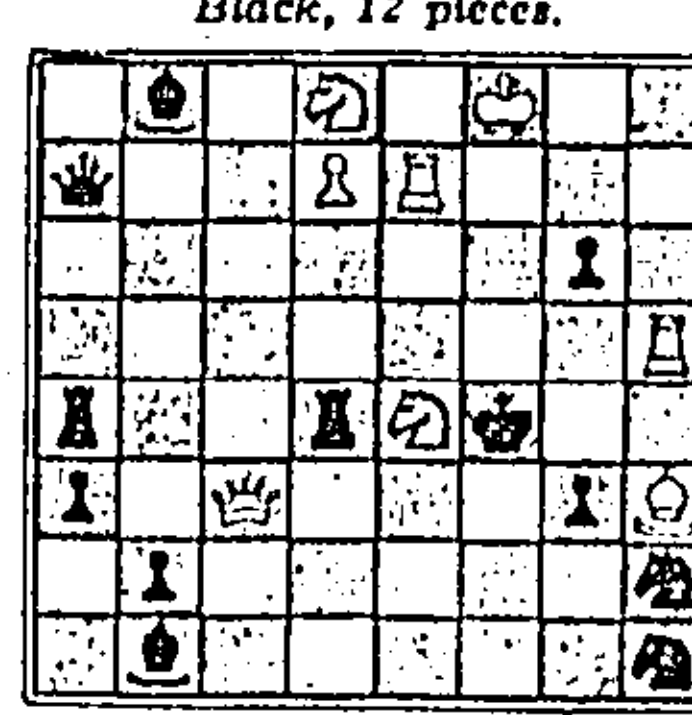
It looks as if Feinberg was going to have a difficult time to make seven-odd. He won the first trick with the king of hearts and cashed the ace of spades, which left only one trump out.

His next play was a small heart to dummy's ace, then he trumped a heart, being careful to trump it with the king. He overtook the ten of spades in dummy with the jack and trumped dummy's last heart with the queen of spades.

Next he cashed the ace of diamonds, then played the five of spades, winning in dummy with the nine-spots. The eight of spades was cashed, declarer discarding the small diamond. Now the seven of spades was cashed.

At this point East was down to the king of diamonds and the queen-jack-ten of clubs and he was forced to make a discard. If he let go the diamond, dummy's queen would be good. He dropped the seven of clubs, so Feinberg cashed the king of clubs and won the last two tricks with his ace and ten of clubs.

CHESS PROBLEM

By J. J. RIETVELD
(1st Prize, DCF Tourney 54)
Black, 12 pieces.

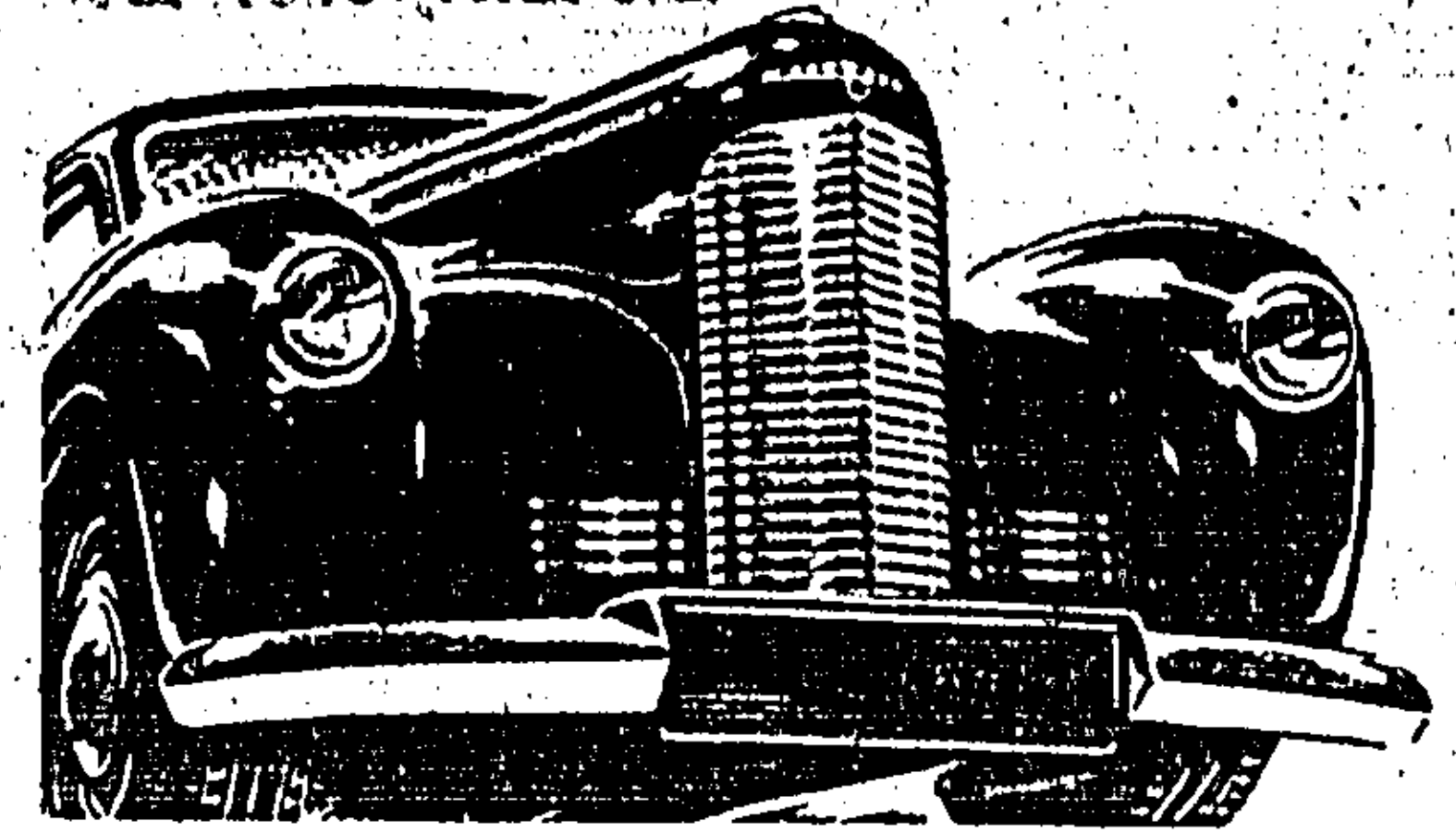
White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. R-Kt6; threat, 2. Kt-Kt5 (ch); 1... P-Kt5; 2. Kt-B5 (dis ch); 1... Kt-K5; 2. KxK; 1... Kt-B5; 2. Kt-Kt7 (dis ch).

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FROM HERE AND THERE:

Honours To Canada

Ottawa.—Coloured banners which adorned Buckingham Palace during the royal wedding last November have been presented to Le Regiment de la Chaudiere and 48th Highlanders of Canada. Princess Elizabeth is Colonel-in-Chief of both these Canadian regiments.

COMMUNIST KICK-BACK?
New York.—Damages of \$15,000, 000 have been claimed in a Los Angeles court from various film companies by the 19 Hollywood writers and directors cited by the Foreign Office despatches asking if Sir Oliver would be acceptable as ambassador to the United States.

YOUTH LEADS
Paris.—A 13-year-old boy has been arrested in Valenciennes, northern France, as head of a gang specialising in stealing bicycles. The gang was composed of 15 members, and its chief was the youngest of them.

LOST AND FOUND
Washington.—The White House trick of losing papers held up the appointment of Sir Oliver Franks as British Ambassador. The Foreign Office despatches asking if Sir Oliver would be acceptable as ambassador to the United States and the White House. They were not found.

POOR LITTLE RICH COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 9)

The highway to Russia is broken and rutted—so pockmarked with holes that traffic takes to the desert for a smoother ride. Once it was a black ribbon of asphalt shooting across the desert and winding over 7,000 foot mountains to the Russian border.

Over it thousands of negro drivers slammed gears and fought sleep in their locomotive-sized diesels that nursed the victorious Red armies. Day and night the bumper to bumper convoys were on the move, dropping heat that parched a man's blood and snaking the huge loads through treacherous mountain passes where a man had to be cat-guile to jump clear of the slide that hurled many a truck, its cargo, and sometimes its crew, to the bottom of a distant canyon.

There are weeds growing in the broad runways of the mammoth air transport Command field, through which passed planes and freight from all over the world. Today only heat waves from the runways rise, and the hangars are empty.

The wooden barracks and the chapel with its pointed steeple are coming apart at the joints and deserted except for vultures or a Russian. The white pylons which once marked the main entrance to the Russian supply dump are a weird sight. They stand alone drunkenly in a bare expanse of desert, shepherding the modernistically designed gable house where the trucks were checked out as they began their runs north. A group of men have taken over the guardhouse, but cook and eat outdoors.

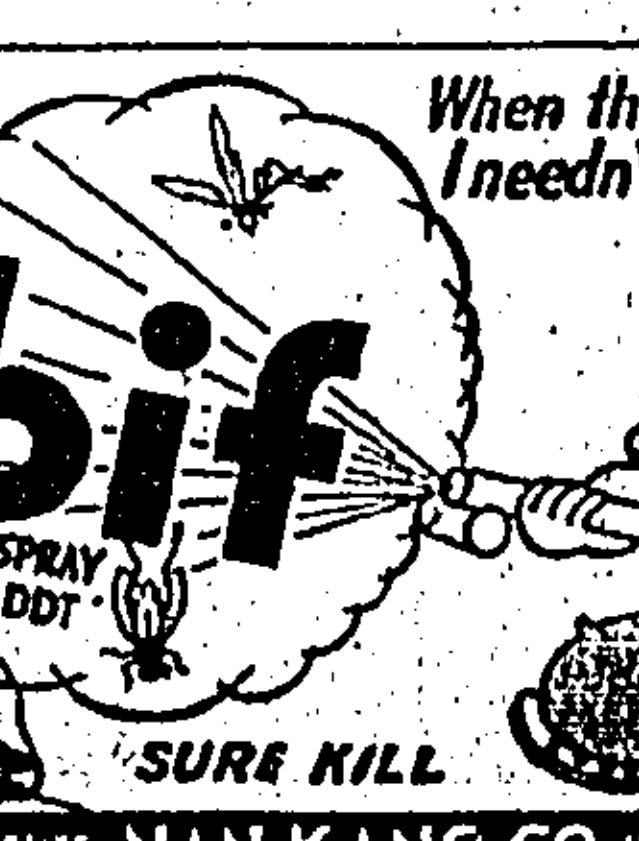
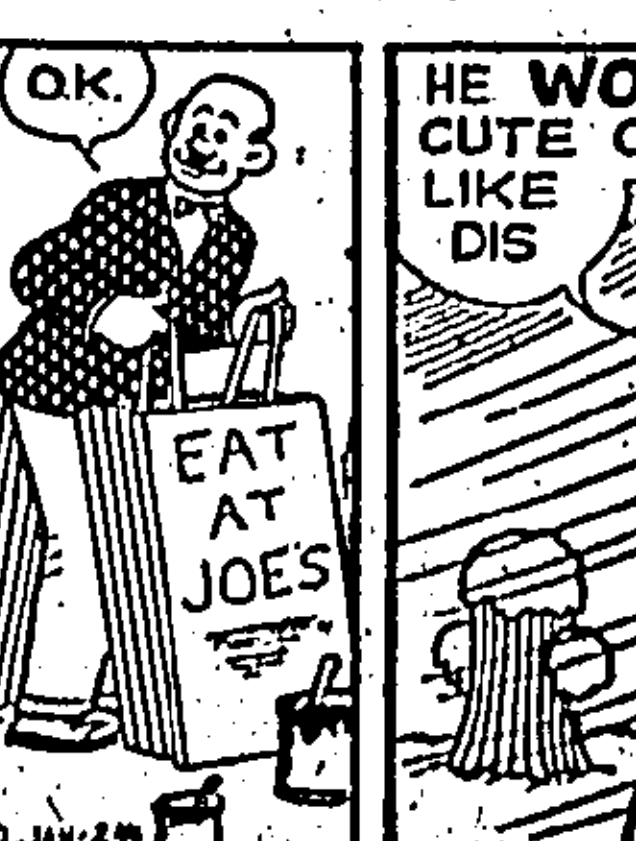
Sometimes one of the big high-wheeled diesel trucks, loaded high with civilian goods. But there are Arabic numbers scrawled on the dirty green sides, and the people who once herded them over the road to Russia are thousands of miles away, and most of them glad to be gone.

CROSSWORD SOLUTION

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—Across: 1. Somewhere; 8. Erase; 10. Elan; 12. Agree; 13. Rage; 14. Rat; 15. Cactus; 18. Net; 20. Guess; 21. Hinge; 24. Dab; 26. Intone; 27. Age; 28. Ten; 29. Dates; 30. Gore; 31. Ament. Down: 1. Searching; 2. Organ; 3. Mart; 4. Wee; 5. Herculean; 6. Elated; 7. Rag; 9. Sect; 11. News; 16. Agenda; 17. Unage; 19. Enter; 22. Into; 23. Gone; 25. Beat; 27. Ate.

NANCY Not Much Help

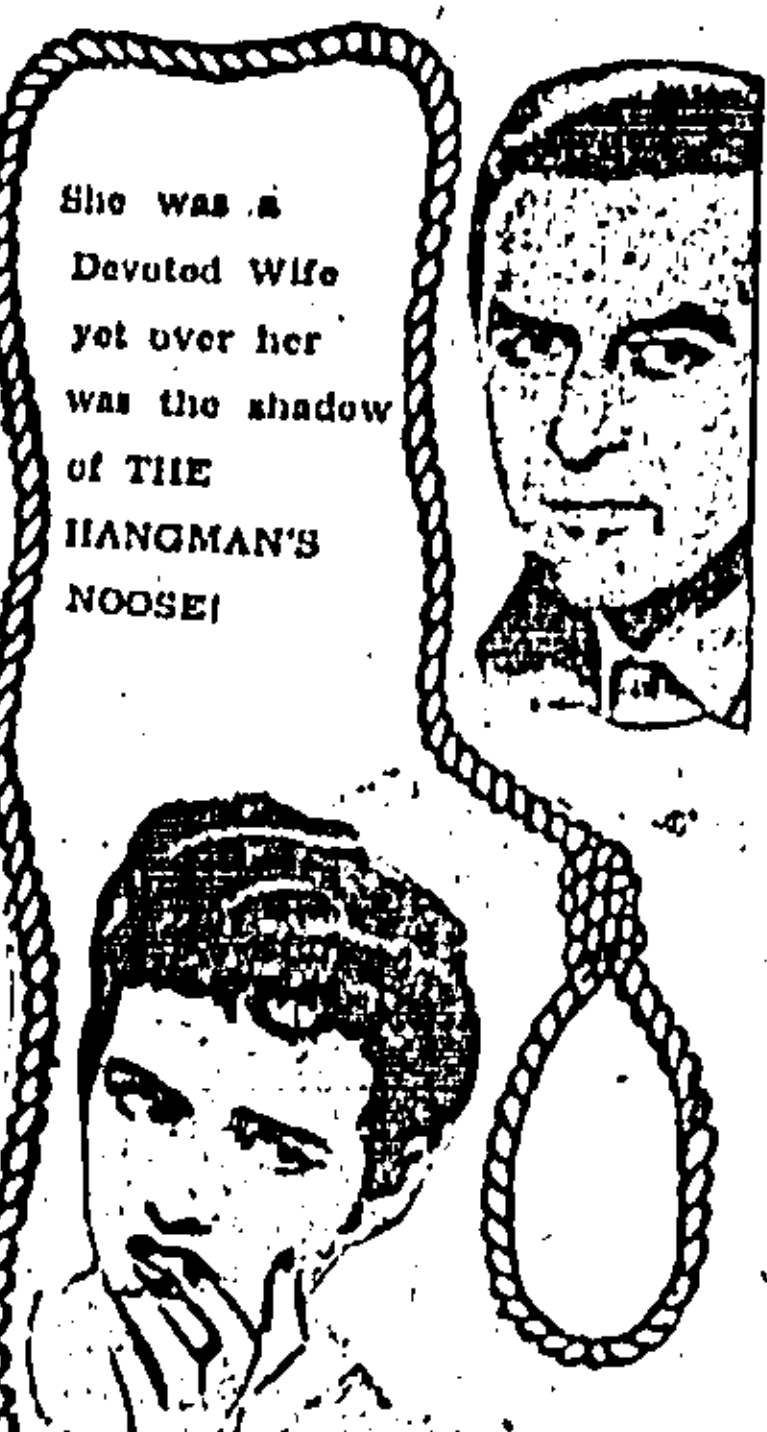
By Ernie Bushmiller



QUEEN'S ALHAMBRA

WATCH FOR
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After Seeing Europe's Misery, Ex-Emperor Bao Dai Says—

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HONGKONG!

Ex-Emperor Bao Dai emphatically refused to discuss politics ("Do not let us mix tea with the savour of politics," he smilingly pleaded) when a Telegraph reporter interviewed him this week, but he was willing to talk enthusiastically about his impressions of England, France and Switzerland which he recently visited.

I met Bao Dai, reports our representative, at a gathering of friends among whom were Prince Vinh Can and Mr. Huynh Thien Thinh. He speaks fluent and impeccable French as befitting his studies at the Ecole Des Sciences Politiques in France, and as we talked together in his Repulse Bay residence, his conversation wandered from music to sports, with special emphasis on golf (at which he is adept), hunting (at which he is reputed to be daring), and fishing (which he obviously enjoys).

But he reserved his chief enthusiasm for his recent visit to Europe.

FIRST ADVENTURE

His first adventure on the outward journey, made by BOAC flying-boat, was at Karachi, where he and his party had to put up in small bungalows and were confined in the most of the time because of the trouble which had broken out between the Moslems and Hindus. They found Karachi a town of buried-wine entertainments and in an atmosphere of the deepest tension. The ex-Emperor and his party spent a week in England, where they learned what austerity living means. Entertained to dinner at Cambridge University, the visitors ex-

pressed mild surprise that no bread was visible on the table. Politely they were told that if they had bread, they would have to do without dessert.

The meal, which was common to all, consisted of one main course—liver and potatoes—and dessert.

RICE A LUXURY

Bao Dai soon discovered that rice in England today is a luxury, but he paid warm tribute to the fair way in which the nation's meagre rations are being distributed. From London Bao Dai party proceeded to Geneva where the ex-Emperor had important talks with M. Emile Bollaert, the French High Commissioner for Indo-China at the famous Hotel des Bergues where all diplomats meet after conferences. Switzerland, Bao Dai found, remains untouched by two world wars and has become the "Paradise of Europe."

Amongst other activities Bao Dai visited a watchmaking factory where he learnt the secret of the accuracy of Swiss watches. They are set every night by the movement of a certain star until the movement of the watches is adjusted to it. France, which Bao Dai could remember once as being the "ray land of moonlight and roses," found in the grip of cold and hunger. But he also discovered that Paris is determined still to lead the world of fashion, and the "New Look" was all the rage.

HIGH COST OF FOOD

Bao Dai was shocked by the lean and pale faces of the poorer classes, and somewhat startled by the high cost of food. An ordinary plain meal for four persons cost 10,000 francs, and once, when the ex-Emperor and his friends were invited out to tea, they were astonished to see guests producing their own sugar from their coat pockets.

On his return journey to Hongkong, Bao Dai put in the city, took the opportunity of a camel ride to the Pyramids and the ancient Egyptian tombs.

His general reactions to the misery he had seen in Europe was summed up by his wistful observation: "There's no place like Hongkong."

U.S. Shelves Partition Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

"The limited functions which the General Assembly offered to undertake in connection with the Palestine recommendation stand or fall with that resolution.

"It is impossible to give effect to that resolution, the United Nations will have, on May 15, administrative and governmental responsibilities for Palestine unless further action is taken by the Assembly.

NO AGREEMENT

"The Security Council now has before it clear evidence that the Jews and Arabs of Palestine and the mandatory power cannot agree to implement the General Assembly's plan of partition through peaceful means.

"The announced determination of the mandatory power to terminate the mandate on May 15, if carried out by the United Kingdom, would result, in the light of information now available, in chaos and heavy fighting in Palestine.

"The United Nations cannot permit such a result.

"The loss of life in the Holy Land must be brought to an immediate end.

"The maintenance of international peace is at stake.

"Under the Charter, the Security Council has both an inescapable responsibility as well as a full authority to take the steps necessary to bring about a cease-fire in Palestine and a halt to the incursions being made into that country.

"The powers of Articles 39, 40, 41 and 42 are very great, and the Council should not hesitate to use them—all of them, if necessary to stop the fighting.

"Pending a meeting of the General Assembly, we believe that the Security Council should suspend its efforts to implement the proposed partition plan. A draft resolution which would give effect to the above suggestions will be circulated shortly for the consideration of the Security Council."—Reuter.

POSTAGE RATES FOR SERVICES

London, Mar. 19.—The postage rates of letters, postcards and parcels sent by sea to members of the forces abroad are to be as follows on April 1.

Letters will be 2-1/2d for the first ounce, and 1d for each succeeding ounce, and postcards will be 2d. Parcels will cost 1/3d up to three pounds weight, 2/3d up to seven pounds, 3/6d up to 11 pounds and 5/6d up to 22 pounds.

No alteration is being made in the surface mail rate of newspapers and printed papers, or in airmail rates. The special lightweight "Forces" letter will continue at existing rate of 2-1/2d.—Reuter.

DAB AND FLOUNDER —by Walter



WORLD SPORT:

Tragedy Mars Chase On Grand National Course

Liverpool, Mar. 19.—A tragedy marked Aintree's £2,000 three-mile champion chase, run over part of the Grand National course here today, when Mr. William Porter's seven-year-old, Cavaliero, regarded as one of the most brilliant young chasers in Britain, dropped dead after finishing third.

Cavaliero was in front of a class field including the Irish chaser, Mr. J. V. Rank's Keep Faith, running today in preference to tomorrow's Grand National, when he came to the final jump. Down he came. His jockey quickly remounted to take third place, amid thunderous applause.

With this acclamation ringing in his ears, the horse dropped dead on reaching the paddock.

The race was won by Mr. Frank More O'Connell's Luan Cassa, who started at seven to one. Keep Faith, who was joint favourite with Cavaliero, crashed at the thorn fence before Bechers.—Reuter.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP

Liverpool, Mar. 19.—Mr. J. Heitherton's Portmanteau today won the Liverpool Spring Cup by a neck from Mr. W. Nightingale's Command Performance, with Mr. J. Rogers' Silver Pencil a head away in third place of the 12 runners.

The betting was 100-8 on Portmanteau, 6-1 Command Performance and seven-1 Silver Pencil.

Kilbelin and Bristol Fashion, of the probabilities, were non-runners, while Dancing Flame was ridden by Mr. J. Brice.

Orient, the mount of Mr. Gordon Richards, was left 15 lengths at the start and finished last. The early pace was set by Law Suit with Dissipation, Stunt, Portmanteau and Crusaders Horn following. Crusaders Horn ran into second place to Law Suit, followed by Stunt, Portmanteau, Bridle Path and Diesel.

The runners entered the straight in that order, but shortly afterwards

Letters To The Editor

The Law Of The Sam Moon Kuan

Sir.—Your correspondent, Joseph K. Leigh, has raised an issue that concerns more than an appreciation of its legislative favour. The request for ratification of China-Hongkong anti-smuggling pact, signed when anti-British movements were obviously instigated from above, constitutes prima facie evidence that in certain quarters Hongkong is considered no more a British Colony.

Already there is a joke or rumour that Sam Moon Kuan Laws or Laws of the Chinese Maritime Customs are the real laws of Hongkong. Hongkong is ruled, the story says, not by the English Law but by the S. M. K. Law (Sam Moon Kuan Law), "though China" is ruled by brothers-in-law.

Hongkong has lived up to the Christian sermon that it is more blessed to give than to receive. Let the Kuomintang's ruling clique do its turn. After almost four years of suspense, terrorism and starvation under the enemy, let us Hongkongites enjoy a little peace and "prosperity" in fact and not in name alone.

It may be a good idea to follow Dr. Sun Yat-sen who made China's then Central Government to divert surplus of Chinese Maritime Customs for reform and revolutionary purposes. The Colony is full of reformers and revolutionary leaders who need, like Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the surplus of Chinese Maritime Customs.

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LONDON BROKERS ROBBED

London, Mar. 19.—Four hold-up men robbed a London bullion broker's shop today of an estimated £50,000 in gold.

Scotland Yard said the loot included five heavy gold bars about 340 ounces of gold wire and other pieces of gold metal.

Ronald and Derek Knight, the proprietors of J. S. Knight and Son were talking to a customer when the quartet entered, attacked them, then fled with the gold.

U. Sherry, the customer, told the police he was driven into a corner and was injured while trying to protect his face.

The proprietors of the shop were given hospital treatment for head wounds.

The scene of the robbery was in central London in a district that is the nerve centre of a world-wide business in gold, silver and precious stones.

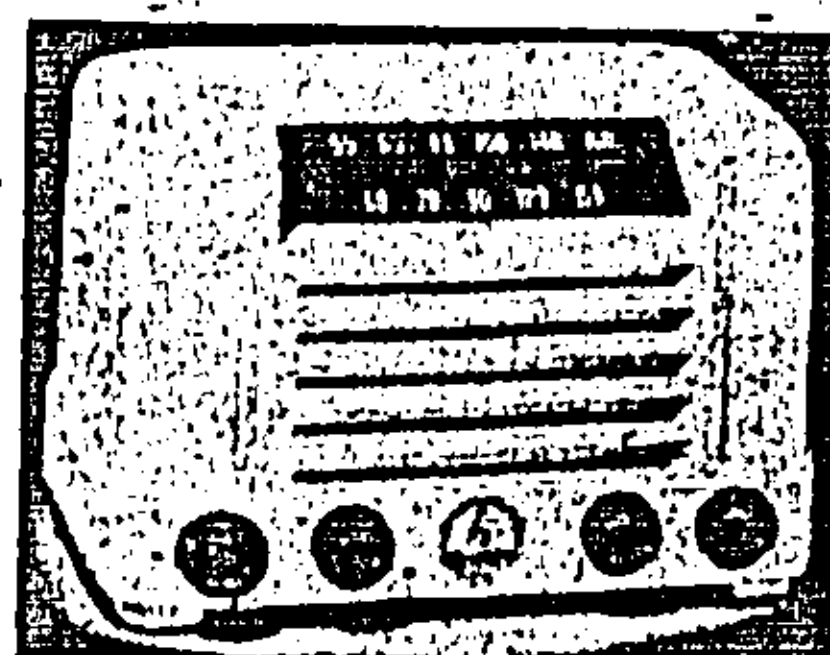
Five employees of the firm were out to lunch when the robbers made their haul.

Police took charge of the premises which were closed until a thorough check-up could be made.—Associated Press.

Russians Deported

Manila, Mar. 19.—Three Soviet nationals found to be undesirable aliens were today ordered to be deported by the Secretary of Justice. They are Victor Borowski, Charles Andrews and Vadim Nicolaevitch.—Reuter.

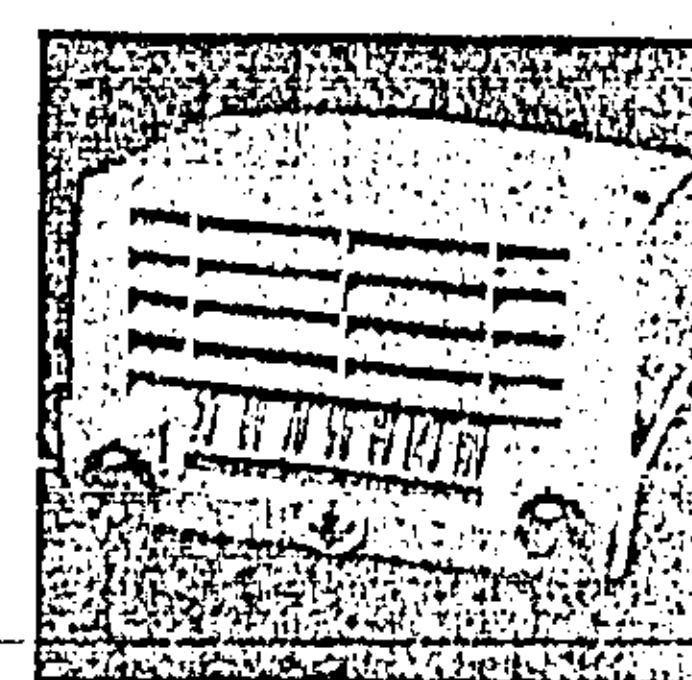
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